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Very Politely, Japan Warns Clinton Not to Pick a Fight

By T. R. Reid

TOKYO — Japan's foreign minister will arrive in Washington on Thursday to offer the Clinton administration a friendly greeting cou-pled with a firm warning: If you get tough on

Japan, you will be sorry.

Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, a gruff, earthy political veteran of considerable wit and charm, is scheduled to meet with President Bill Clinton as well as Vice President Al Gore, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Secretary of Defense Les Aspin in a whirlwind round of get-togethers ending Saturday.

These will be the first top-level meetings between the world's two richest nations since Mr. Clinton entered the White House. As they regularly do, the Japanese will affirm

their continued commitment to the long-term alliance with the United States, according to diplomatic officials here planning the trip. But Mr. Watanabe is also expected to say that the early signs of tough Clinton policies on U.S. Japan trade issues could make trans-Pacific relations change for the worse.

The argument, as laid out by policymakers here, is that the Japanese people's goodwill toward the United States has been strained in recent years by U.S. trade sanctions and pres-

The Group of Seven nations prepares to tackle the stuggish world economy, while Japan Inc. tries to get leaner and meaner. Page 11. U.S. auto companies will not file a \$45 billion complaint against Japanese makers. Page 11.

sures that Tokyo views as unfair. If the new U.S. administration really does crack down hard, as has been rumored, in trade sectors such as autos and semiconductors, officials say, the Japanese government and industry will be forced to fire back.

Japanese officials are bluntly raising the threat of a cycle of trade wars and countervail-ing tariffs if Mr. Clinton's policy toward Japan seems to be closing American markets.

Japan would seem to have the most to lose in a trade war, because the United States is its biggest foreign market and a key source of technical knowledge. On the other hand, America needs the Japanese market almost as much, since Japan is the biggest foreign customer of American agriculture and of the high-tech products that Mr. Clinton has identified as

crucial to the nation's economic future. It is considered good manners in Japan to adopt a vague, ambiguous style when delivering tough messages, and the government chose that route on Tuesday.

At the behest of the Foreign Ministry, Amer ican correspondents were invited to an elegant six-course huncheon — and treated at the same time to a long menu of Tokyo's complaints about America. But the rules were that the senior official who set forth the complaints could not be quoted or identified.

Describing a viewpoint that is known here as "Bubei," or contempt for America, the official said that many Japanese saw America as a troubled country that had lost its confidence following serious economic and debt problems. He said many Japanese felt that Americans wanted to blame foreign countries for problems they brought on themselves, and that this could only lead to increased resentment and suspicion of the United States in Japan.

The official said that Mr. Watanabe wanted to make the Clinton administration understand these feelings and thus avoid tough trade actions that might inflame Japanese feelings to-ward the United States.

The basic message — that Japan will meet any Japan-bashing from Washington with some America-bashing of its own — has been set forth repeatedly in recent weeks. Japanese government officials and study groups have been declaring openly that Tokyo will try to respond in kind to any trade-regulation offen-sives the Clinton administration might choose to launch.

The chief Japanese goal, however, is to persuade the new administration not to take tough new steps on trade.

"We have to make our views known before their policy toward Japan is firmed up," Mr. Watznabe said in an interview with the NHK-TV network.

The foreign minister will be followed to Washington almost immediately by Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi, who will meet with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and is expected to offer the same friendly greeting and the same warning that Mr. Watanabe will



SOMALI FOOD LINE - Somalis waiting for food rations Tuesday in Mogadishu. Aid groups are funding that food is being skimmed off by village elders. Page 8.

# Criticizing Embargo, Mitterrand Raises Hopes in Hanoi

By William Branigin

HANOI - As Vietnamese lose hope for an early lifting of a U.S. economic embargo by the Clinton administration, they are looking to France to help renew multilateral lending to Vietnam and provide a counterweight to feared economic domination by Japan.

In an important symbol of French re-entry into Indochina, President François Mitterrand became the first Western head of state to visit Communist Vietnam on Tuesday.

Vietnamese officials see the three-day visit as formally ending their long international isolation, consecrating the government's free-market economic changes and promoting

Vietnam's integration into the world economy. They also hope it will prod. U.S. policymakers to put the

Vietnam War behind them and lift the nearly 18-year-old U.S. embargo against this country.

Mr. Mitterrand, 76, who arrived Tuesday to a warm and elaborate welcome, conferred with President Le Duc Anh and other leaders, and pledged to help overturn the U.S. economic

But the French presidential spokesman, Jean Musitelli, added that during a 90-minute meeting with General Anh, Mr. Mitterrand said that economic development should be closely followed by political changes.

"We must put an end to an outdated situation that has no more reason for existing," Mr. Musitelli quoted the president as telling General Anh about the U.S. embargo.

On Wednesday, Mr. Mitterrand is scheduled to visit Dien-Bien Phu, the scene of a decisive 1954 battle in which a

Vietnamese Army defeated Freuch forces. The siege, in which the Vietnamese killed, wounded or captured about 14,000 troops, spelled the end of France's colonial domination of

Vietnamese officials said that the visit to the site would contrast sharply with Washington's attitude toward Vietnam and, as one analyst put it, send the message "that the United States also should let bygones be bygones."

Mr. Mitterrand's visit reflects heightened Western interest in Vietnam's brightening economic prospects and its potential—still years away—to become another economic powerhouse in Asia. The French president is accompanied by a half-dozen cabinet ministers and a large group of French businessmen in

See MITTERRAND, Page 7

# Bonn Plans to Hit Motorists Where It Hurts, With Tolls

By Ferdinand Protzman New York Times Service

BONN - Struggling to generate more revenue, the German government announced Tresday that it planned to privatize the sprawling autobahn highway system and impose user fees on motorists beginning next year. Bonn's plans are a blow to Germans' pocket-

books and the national psyche. The autobaha system, which was begun by Hitler in the 1930s. holds a special place in German life. Long stretches have no speed limit and the system has always been free of charge.

Those practices are widely regarded as in-

alienable rights. Attempts to alter them inevitably create a storm of protest from the public and the nation's powerful automotive lobby, which immediately attacked the announce-

The three parties in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition government agreed to the measures at a meeting in Bonn. If approved by parliament, the fees will be levied beginning on Jan. 1 and will run from 100 to 400 Deutsche marks (\$60 to \$240) annually. They are expected to raise about 300 million

Dieter Vogel, the chief government spokesman, said the coalition agreed that money raised by user fees on the autobahn will be used to upgrade the state-run railroads. He said the coalition "also agreed on the goal of ultimate

privatization" of the highway system.

The government claims that user fees will ease severe congestion on the 8,600 kilometers (5,300 miles) of autobahn by encouraging people to switch to public transportation. The German highway network is the second largest in the world, after the U.S. interstate system.

Germany's roads have become increasingly crowded over the years. In 1950, there were 1.9 million vehicles on 337,000 kilometers of road. By the end of 1992, there were 51.7 million hicles on 479,000 kilometers of highway.

Gunter Krause, Germany's transportation minister, has proposed urning construction and maintenance of the highway system over to a private company, which would be called Autobahn AG. That plan will not be presented to parliament before next year, government

User fees or tolls are currently charged by privately owned companies operating highways in Italy, France and Spain. The Swiss government charges a user fee on all motor vehicles. There was immediate and furious criticism of

"It is a tax increase disguised as an autobahn fee. We are completely opposed to it," said Jörg Wurm, a spokesman for the German Automobile Club. "Such a fee is unfair. It penalizes commuters and lower income groups. It is not likely to reduce congestion, since most people are driving because they have to, not because

they choose to." Environmental groups object to the fact that the fee would not differentiate between large, gas-guzling cars and smaller cars, which use less fuel and produce less pollution.

The willingness of Mr. Kohl's coalition gov-

ernment to tamper with the ownership and financing of the autobahn is an indication of how severe the financial burdens of German See ROADS, Page 2

# Kiosk A 48.77. 3. 4. 1.

A GUEST STAR — A Berlin radio reporter holding her microphone up just in case King Kong has a word for the fans. The five-meter (16-foot) statue arrived from the United States for the opening of the city's 43d International Film Festival Thursday.

# \* Euthanasia: Acceptance by the Dutch

# New Guidelines Will Protect Doctors From Prosecution

By Marlise Simons New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands approved a law Tuesday that gives it the world's most lenient enthanasia policy, establishing specific rules that allow a doctor to assist in a suicide or to kill a terminally ill patient at the patient's explicit request.

Although ending a panient's life or helping in suicide is illegal, and will remain so under the new law. Dutch courts have condoned the practices in a series of rulings for more than a decade.

The new law protects doctors from prosecution if they notify the coroner of any death they have deliberately brought on, and it requires an account of the circumstances based on an official checklist. Prosecutions have been rare under the existing law. The maximum

sentence is three to 12 years in prison, depending on the form of death, The law, which was approved by a parliamentary vote of 91 to 45, has drawn criticism on both sides of the issue, with some people attacking

the ambiguity of regulating but not legalizing cuthanasia.

Doctors believe it is unlikely that the law will draw outsiders to the Netherlands to seek euthanasia that they could not obtain at home. Doctors have been insistent that they would cooperate only with patients they know and have treated over a long period.

Interviews with relatives, physicians, health inspectors and lawyers who have recently been involved in euthanasia cases here suggest that

the decision to bring on death is usually reached after long and agonizing discussions.

Several doctors said they found the experience difficult and draining

"I have spoken to many doctors who do this," said Henk Leenen. emeritus professor of social medicine and ethics and one of the country's leading experts on enthanasia. "They proceed very carefully. Once or twice a year is already a lot for them. It's a very emotional and wrenching experience for them."

But many physicians believe that when death is near, suffering need not be prolonged unnecessarily and that people have a right to take charge and die in dignity, Professor Leenen said.

Voluntary cuthanasia is not legal anywhere in Europe, and nowhere else in the region has there been such a passionate public debate about it. Physicians, lawyers and theologians have come from abroad to study

but that the Dutch are more open about it. It is impossible to say whether voluntary euthanasia and assisted suicide are more common in the Netherlands because no comparative reporting exists. In the first Dutch report of its kind, a governmentappointed panel estimated that there were 2,300 deaths by voluntary

See DUTCH, Page 7

## Russia Blocked Nuclear Scientists

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Itar-Tass press agency said Tuesday that Russian authorities had stopped a group of nuclear weapons specialists from boarding a flight to North Korea to work on modernizing Pyongyang's

It quoted a Russian official as saying the incident had taken place in in October. Russia had expelled two North Korean diplomats in connection with the incident. Officials in Moscow were not immediately available for comment.

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General News

eltsin agreed to study alernatives to a constituional referendum. Page 7. The economy is the over-iding consideration as

linton aides weigh Asia Page 6. Lid groups in Somalia find food is being skimmed off by village elders. Page 8.

**Business/Finance** Hyundai's outlook bright-

ened as its founder abandoned politics. Page 17. Japan is "guiding" companies away from actions that might deepen its slump. Page 11.

Crossword Page 20.

# U.S. Weighs 'Aggressive' Peace Plan For Balkans

#### Proposal Given Clinton Called a 'Complement' To Vance-Owen Effort

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Senior aides to President Bill Clinton have presented him with a peace initiative for the Balkans that would appoint a special American envoy to begin negotiations with the warring factions and commit the United States to helping enforce an eventual agreement, according to administra-

The officials would give iew details of the plan, which they said the president had not decided whether to accept. They said no decision had been made on who an envoy might be. and it was not clear if the effort to enforce an agreement could involve American troops.

The officials presented what they called their "aggressive diplomacy" as an effort to complement the negotiating efforts of the international envoys Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, adding that the American effort did not in any way

President Clinton outlines his plan to cut the White House staff and some salaries. Page 3.

mean that the Clinton administration rejected or was trying to supplant the joint United Nations-European Community negotiating process, which has been accepted by the European allies and Russia as the only alternative for peace.

By offering its own process, the administration hopes to produce a settlement more acceptable to the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina and to stave off a diplomatic blitz by the two negotiators to force it to embrace what it regards as a flawed plan.

In effect, Mr. Clinton has rejected the demand by Mr. Vance and Lord Owen that the Security Council impose sanctions on any party that does not embrace its plan. That would require the United States to punish the Muslimled government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, a move that a U.S. official called "punishing the vic-

Mr. Clinton and his senior aides consider the Vance-Owen plan impossible to enforce, and they are concerned that it would reward Serbian aggression by dividing the country into ethnic enclaves but leaving some territory acquired

In addition to appointing an envoy who would meet with the leaders of the warring parties - including the Bosnian Muslims, the Bosnian Serbs, the Serbs of what remains of Yugoslavia, and the Croats - the administration's initiative would take a number of other diplomatic steps, including these:

• The creation of a commission to monitor human rights in Bosnia. • The tightening of international economic

sanctions against the Serbs. The creation of an international war crimes

tribunal to punish those guilty of war crimes. • The commitment by the United States to carry out and enforce an eventual agreement. It was not clear whether this commitment could

involve troops.

• The reiteration of the warning by the Bush administration to Serbia that it will not be allowed to attack Kosovo, a formerly autono-See U.S., Page 2

# Clinton Habit: Decisive, but in Own Sweet Time

By David Lauter Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — No one who worked for Bill Clinton at the time has forgotten March 1, 1990 — the deadline he had set for announcing whether to seek a fifth term as governor of

Mr. Clinton had written a speech and debated the pros and cons endlessly with anyone who had an opinion. But right up to the last moment, not even his closest aides knew which way he would go. Indeed, some swear Mr. Clinton did not finally decide until halfway through the speech.

Now Washington has begun to come to grips with the decision-making style that episode represents, a style markedly different from that of any of his immediate predecessors. Early in his career Mr. Clinton often ap-

peared indecisive. In more recent years, he has demonstrated an ability to make difficult decisions, but he invariably waits until the last minute, and sometimes longer.

Since his inauguration, for example, Mr. Clinton has been meeting with top economic advisers to discuss his economic strategy. The meetings have taken up hours of each day for himself and several cabinet secretaries as well as senior White House aides.

Despite the time spent, however, many of the key issues involved in the plan remain unresolved. With just a little more than a week to go before Mr. Clinton is to issue his economic plan, aides say he has not yet made such fundamental calls as how much of a reduction to seek in the federal deficit or what mix of tax increases and spending cuts the plan should con-

Mr. Clinton's style of making decisions con-trasts sharply with that of President George Bush, who, particularly on domestic policy issues, had little taste for long debates on fundamental issues. He preferred to get problems out of the way and, in a favorite phrase, "move Ronald Reagan simply delegated to nearly all decisions to his aides with

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# Edinburgh Finds a Way to Curb the Spread of AIDS

By William E. Schmidt New York Times Service

EDINBURGH - In 1985, doctors in this ancient Scottish city awoke to a terrible truth: More than 50 percent of blood samples drawn from drug addicts in Edinburgh's poorest neighborhoods tested positive for the virus that causes AIDS.

Now, eight years later, a broad-based community response forged from the shared horror of AIDS and of spreading intravenous drug abuse has not only reduced the number of addicts injecting trouble and in prison." drugs from thousands to only a few hundred, but also effectively halted the spread of HIV via needles.

Drug counselors, doctors and the police said the reversal in intravenous drug use among Edinburgh's 3,000 users of heroin and other drugs resulted largely from a decision to allow local physicians to prescribe, free and on demand, oral versions of nearly any drug craved by addicts, on the condition that they avoid the use of needles and agree to regular counseling.

The policy has been so successful that even street-front centers for dispensing free needles to addicts, which began in 1987 to reduce needle sharing, report business has all but dried up.

The Edinburgh program is one of the more aggressive examples of an evolving strategy among health and law enforcement officials in Britain to allow communities to adopt new and markedly less puniof charge.

"The good news is we have converted our drug users to oral drug users. They are no lenger injectors," said Dr. Judy Greenwood, a psychiatrist who began the program in 1988 out of the Royal Edinburgh Hospital.

"The bad news is that many of them are still on drugs. But at least we are keeping them from getting sick or ending up in

The strategy of harm reduction, as it is called, marks the latest swing in the pendulum of British drug policy. Through the late 1960s, British drug policy was among the most liberal in the world, with doctors free to prescribe any drug to addicts, including cocaine and heroin.

But during the late 1970s and 1980s a much tougher strategy was adopted, a response in part to a sudden increase in the amount of heroin in the black market. The freedom of doctors to prescribe was also curtailed, and across Britain the police began cracking down not only on dealers but also on addicts possessing relatively small amounts of drugs. But the specter of AIDS jolted the gov-

ernment, freeing public money to attack the problem and encouraging doctors to begin treating addicts more like patients In Britain, the overall reported rate of

quarter the rate in Spain according to statistics from the World Health Organization in Geneva. In part, officials there said, the lower incidence reflects ambitious and early government programs to intervene, including providing clean needles for drug

But in few places anywhere was the prospect of an AIDS epidemic as ominous as it was in the Edinburgh area in the mid-

Even today, with about 750,000 people, or barely 1.3 percent of Britain's total population, the Edinburgh area is home to one of every five people in Britain whom health agencies believe are infected as a result of

But after peaking in the mid-1980s, when Scottish health officials were finding an average of 120 new HIV infections a year tied to contaminated needles, the spread of the virus among addicts in the result of intravenous drug use. In 1990, 10, and last year, just 8.

While the success of the Edinburgh program may have much to do with the rela-tive accessibility of the city's small and homogeneous drug-using population, phy-sicians involved in the program said the

It is one-third what it is in France and a through intravenous drug abuse remains a them drug free. hazard

Dr. Roy Robertson, a doctor whose blood studies in the mid-1980s uncovered an HIV epidemic in Muirhouse, a lowmerely the efficacy of prescribing oral al-new cycle of dependency. ternatives to drug addicts, but also the importance of adopting a localized, medically based approach to drug treatment.

"The important model is primary care." he said. "It is treating the addicts like patients, in their own communities. This is the way you reach people and change peo-

The policy emphasizes stabilizing addicts on a regular supply of substitute pharmaceutical drugs, in oral doses, to supplant a wide range of substances that are frequently abused by intravenous drug us-

As a result, heroin addicts are given not Edinburgh area quickly began to trail off as government programs kicked in. By of other drugs, like Temgesic, a painkiller, 1987, just 47 new cases were recorded as a only methadone, but, on demand, a range er, that are also frequently abused by intravenous drug users.

The object is to reduce risky drug-taking behavior, rather than to preach outright abstinence or to enforce criminal sanctions

tive approaches to treating drug addicts, alDS cases —2 per 100,000 people — is overall strategy had broad implications for including prescribing alternative drugs free generally lower than in the rest of Europe. any community where HIV transmission their dependency with a goal of making

Some critics of the program contend that it is creating a new form of drug addiction. Dr. Ian McKee, one of more than 100 local doctors who prescribe drugs to addicts, income housing development in north Ed- contends that by prescribing drugs on deinburgh, said the policy demonstrated not mand to addicts, the program is creating a

"In my practice alone, I see former heroin addicts who are not only now on methadone, but also powerful sedatives," Dr. McKee said. "We are not freeing these people from drugs; we are making them more dependent.

At the same time, he said, the quantity of drugs being prescribed by doctors through local pharmacies has created what he described as a burgeoning black market in pharmaceutical drugs, which addicts routinely sell on the streets.

The Edinburgh police acknowledge the sales and say they have made arrests, but

play down the extent of the problem. Overall, the police support current efforts to curtail intravenous drug use among addicts, including the controlled prescription of alternative drugs. Richard Prentice, the assistant chief constable in Edinburgh, said that heroin use and even local crime rates had declined.

"The medical problem, the social problem, have forced us all to work together, against drug use. Once addicts are enrolled he said. "I think everyone has a reason to in the program, doctors try first to get them feel positive about what is going on."

# WORLD BRIEFS

#### Heart Association Strongly Supports **Preventive Treatment With Aspirin**

DALLAS (AP) - The American Heart Association has issued its strongest endorsement yet for taking aspirin regularly to help prevent repeat heart attacks, but warned that not everyone should do so. In the February issue of its journal Circulation, the Dallas-based organization sets out guidelines for doctors prescribing the household drug to treat cardiovascular disease.

The guidelines say aspirin, the most widely used anti-coagulant not only helps prevent heart attacks but also may keep people alive after they suffer heart attacks. About 1.5 million Americans suffer heart attacks each year, and 43 percent die within a year.

Aspirin "given immediately upon admission to a hospital, and continued daily for 30 days, will reduce the death rate by 23 percent," said Dr. Charles Hennekens, co-author of the report. He is a professor at Harvard Medical School and principal investigator in a study of 17,000 patients.

Over the longer term, aspirin can reduce the recurrence of heart attacks by 20 to 40 percent, said a co-author, Dr. Valentin Fuster, who also teaches medicine at Harvard. The report also cites a study that shows the door reducing the right of first heart attacks by up to 44 concept in health. drug reducing the risk of first heart attacks by up to 44 percent in healthy

#### Land Mine Kills an Afghan Governor

KABUL, Afghanistan (Reuters)—An Afghan provincial governor and six bodyguards were killed by a land mine on Tuesday, and Kabul residents took advantage of a hull in one of the fiercest rocket bombard-

ments of the Afghan capital to flee the city.

Nasrullah Mansoor, governor of southeastern Paktia Province, and the bodyguards were killed when their jeep hit a mine south of the provincial capital, Gardez, officials said.

capital, Gardez, Officials Said.

It was not immediately known if the mine was planted by a rival group or was left over from the 14-year war of resistance against the former Soviet-backed government. Mr. Mansoor was a prominent gnerilla commander in the war and the most senior leader to be killed since the rebels took power from the former Soviet-installed government last April.

#### Mobutu Is Defied on Firing Minister

KINSHASA, Zaire (Reuters) - Zaire's transitional parliament decided Tuesday that President Mobutu Sese Seko had no right to dismiss the opposition prime Minister, Etienne Tshisekedi, delegates said.

Marshal Mobutu signed an order on Saturday dismissing Mr. Tshise. kedi. The president blamed the prime minister for rioting by troops in late January in which several hundred people were killed, and told the assembly, the High Council of the Republic, to name a new prime

But delegates at a plenary session said that the 458-member council had rejected Mr. Mobutu's order and called on all parties to respect rules adopted last year by a pro-democracy conference. "The president's request was declared unacceptable," said a council member, Lucien Tshimpumpu.

#### Haiti Agrees to UN Rights Monitors

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Haiti's government agreed Tuesday to allow UN monitors to investigate human rights for at least a year. The announcement from the office of the army-backed prime minister, Marc Bazin, called the accord "only the first step toward the normaliza-

tion and democratization of political life."

Dante Caputo, the UN special envoy for Haiti, said in New York that he would send several human rights and technical experts to Haiti this week to advise him on how many monitors the United Nations and the Organization of American States will need. Sixteen OAS observers have been in Haiti for months, but their movements have been restricted.

The accord also calls for negotiations between the army and the exiled president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was deposed in its September 1991. A source familiar with the negotiations between the government and the UN said a specific number of observers was not mentioned in the accord. Mr. Caputo had called for up to 500 observers. Mr. Bazin had sought to limit the size, scope and autonomy of the force. The observer force would guarantee human rights in the Caribbean nation, seeking to protect civilians from military persecution and troops from retaliation by angry civilians.

#### For the Record

Talks aimed at rescuing Togo from bloodshed and crisis collapsed and were suspended indefinitely Tuesday in Colmar, France, Cooperation Minister Marcel Debarge said. Representatives of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, in power with army support for 26 years, walked out after talks with the country's democracy movement ended in deadlock. (Reuters)
Fighting between Rwandan rebels and government forces raged for the second day Tuesday in the country's northern Ruhengeri and Byumba

districts, reports said. A British soldier was killed and six others wounded Tuesday in a double bomb attack in Arma

ch, Northern Ireland. "It very much hallmarks of an IRA attack," a police spokesman said.

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

Gunanen in Egypt fired across a canal at a bus carrying 36 German tourists and at a police car escorting the bus in Asyut on Tuesday, but nobody was hurt, the police and the German Embassy said. It was the fourth attack this year against tourists in Egypt attributed to Muslim

Taxi drivers brought traffic in central Bucharest to a halt to call for the restoration of the death penalty in Romania. In a protest prompted by the murder of a taxi driver last week, about 2,000 cabs drove along the capital's main avenues with horns blaring and black ribbons attached to

Eight persons died on the Milan-Turin autostrada Tuesday and more than 100 were injured when dozens of cars collided in thick fog, officials said. A day earlier, five people were killed near Piacenza in another accident attributed to poor visibility.

(AFP)

Vietnam's busiest airport is to get a modern air traffic control system installed by the French electronics company Thomson-CSF, the company said Tuesday. Thomson said Vietnam's state carrier, Vietnam Airlines, had chosen it to supply and install the new system at the airport in Ho Chi. Minh City, Vietnam's commercial center.

Floods on the Indonesian island of Java have disrupted flights, officials said Tuesday. A spokesman for Garuda Indonesian Airways said several flights had been canceled because of poor visibility and thunderstorms that left runways slippery. International flights out of Jakarta and flat were among those affected.

(Reader)

# **Bonn-Warsaw Pact on Asylum** Germany Moves Closer to Tightening Its Law

BONN - Poland agreed Tuesday to take back refugees rejected by Germany, a step that will help enable the government here to tighten its restrictions on foreigners

seeking political asylum. The German Interior Ministry's stale secretary, Johannes Voecking, said after talks with Polish officials that Warsaw had agreed to take back illegal refugees, mainly other East Europeans, who pass through Poland to reach Germany.

Bonn needs to reach agreements with Poland and the Czech Republic on deporting refugees who would be rejected as Germany tightens its law on political asylum. Mr. Voecking said Poland had agreed that refugees who fail to meet new German entry require-

ments could be returned to Poland under a 1991 treaty.
In that treaty, the Polish government agreed to take back people who had entered West European

(Continued from page 1)

reunification have become. Bonn has followed a policy of huge bor-rowing to pay the soaring bills for

rebuilding the formerly Communist Eastern Germany and main-

taining its social network. That has

sharply increased the government

Despite those strains, Mr. Kohl

claims no new taxes will be needed

before 1995. But in an effort to pare

down the deficit his administration is phasing out tax breaks, cut-

ting spending and calling for finan-

cial sacrifice from all segments of

society. It has also announced

plans to gradually sell the state-

snack bar here last year.

"What we agreed today is a crucial step toward concluding a con- ing refugees to their homelands. vention the way it was agreed by the German parties last Dec. 6," Mr. Voecking said, referring to an agreement between the government and opposition to limit asylum

But he said there had been no agreement yet on possible German technical and financial measures to help Poland cope with the flow of refugees back to Poland that is expected when Germany's new asylum law is passed. That could be as early as the middle of this year.

The planned new law would turn back most refugees coming through neighboring nations from third countries on the assumption that they could apply for asylum in those neighboring countries in-

Mr. Voecking said talks on possi-ble German technical and financial assistance would continue soon in

owned railroad system to the pri-

attractive to private investors, the

German government needs money

Many opposition politicians and

some transportation experts ques-

tion whether privatizing the auto-

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ROADS: Autobahn Toll Planned

7 Go on Trial in Attacks on Foreigners in Berlin

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just so you won't be thrown off-balance.

return for visa-free travel to West- Warsaw. Poland wants help with setting up refugee centers, improv-ing its border security and deport-

> Mr. Voecking said that about one-quarter of the approximately 440,000 people who came to Germany last year seeking asylum crossed through Poland. The influx of people saying they

face political persecution in their native lands has burdened Germany's cities, which are required to house them, and given political ammunition to racist groups opposed to their presence.

The Bonn office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees earlier told Germany not to summarily deport persons seeking asylum to neighboring countries.

The office's representative, Walter Koisser, said Bonn would be breaking international law if it sent refugees back to countries where they were not guaranteed a chance to seek political asylum.

# In Bosnia The rail network is currently op-erating at an annual loss of 5 billion DM and is tens of billions of Deutsche marks in debt. To make it

BELGRADE - Rival Serbs, Muslims and Croats battled Tuesday for territorial gains in Bosnia. Artillery and small arms clashes persisted throughout Bosnia-Her-

bahns or charging fees to use them zegovina. will actually bring the dramatically Sarajevo radio said seven people had been killed and nine wounded in fighting around Zepa in eastern Bosnia, near the Drina River fron-

tier with Serbia. The radio said that Serbs had shelled the northern Bosnian town The defendants, aged 18 to 25, BERLIN — Seven young Germans went on trial Tuesday on bombs because they were bored. They said they were not rightist ings of a home for Vietnamese impacts. One said they had been of Gradacac and Muslim villages around Breko. It also said that Serbs had shelled a hydroelectric

plant, killing one soldier, in Mos-The Yugoslav press agency Tanjug reported fighting around the east Bosnian towns of Zvornik and Bratunac, the northern Bosnian town of Doboj and the nearby

mountain of Majevica. International relief flights to Sarajevo will resume from Zagreb on Wednesday using a new air corridor over Slovenia, United Nations officials said on Tuesday.

The flights were halted after a German transport plane was hit by Serbian anti-aircraft fire last week. ing the fallout of the Balkans conflict. Norway said it planned to repatriate about 1,200 ethnic Albanian refugees to Kosovo Province after rejecting their applications for asylum. Human rights groups and refugee organizations condemned the decision, saying war in the for-mer Yugoslavia might spread to Kosovo, a province of Serbia with

an ethnic Álbanian majority. Also on Tuesday, a Greek Foreign Ministry official said Greece wanted the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia to change its constitution to ensure the democratic and human rights of the republic's six ethnic groups as a first step toward international recogni-

Macedonia declared independence from Yugoslavia in Septem-ber 1991, but Greece has blocked European Community recognition of the new state, saying its name implies territorial ambitions against the northern Greek province of the same name.



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A Muslim boy at a barracks window in a refugee camp near Zagreb. He is eating bread.

# ${ m U.S.:}$ President Weighs 'Aggressive' Plan for Balkans

(Continued from page 1) mous province of Serbia with a 90 percent ethnic Albanian majority.

■ 'Crucial Moment' at UN Paul Lewis of The New York Times reported from the United Na-

The leader of the Bosnian Serbs has come under increasing pressure to accept a critical element in the peace plan for Bosnia.

Members of the Security Council and the Yugoslav government want Radovan Karadzic, the Serbian leader in Bosnia, to accept the map drawn up by Mr. Vance and Lord Owen that divides Bosnia into 10 autonomous provinces. They argue that this would make it more diffithat this would make it more diffi-cult for President Clinton to pro-accepted by the Croats but rejected

pose a radically different solution by the Muslims, the other two immore favorable to the Muslims. As a result, a kind of diplomatic

seeking to get as many elements as possible accepted by the Serbs and

The United States must take account in framing its proposals," said Yugoslavia's foreign minister,

Mr. Djukic earlier issued a stateported the mediato pro posals.

ment saying Yugoslavia fully sup-The mediators spent last weekend pressing Mr. Karadzic in vain

portant ethnic groups in Bosnia. When they failed, Mr. Vance and race against time is under way, with Lord Owen asked Moscow and supporters of the Vance-Owen plan Belgrade to try harder to make Mr. Karadzic change his mind. After the Clinton administration

by the Security Council before Mr. criticized the plan as favoring the Clinton offers his proposals. Serbs, the Muslims effectively pulled out of the peace talks here to Serbian acceptance of the map into see what Washington would pro-

On Monday, Mr. Vance and Lord Owen reported to the Security Council on their talks and asked for its support, Afterward, Lord Owen described Washington's position as "encouraging" and said there was "more and more serious activity in the framework of the

Security Council.

A bridge linking Iran and Azerbaijan was opened Tuesday, the official Iranian press agency, IRNA, said. It said the 110-meter (360-foot) bridge across the Aras River at the northwestern border town of Khoda-Alani was built jointly by Iran and Azerbaijan in 16 months. (Reaters)

## **AMERICAN**

#### **TOPICS** Cellular Samaritans

Aid Highway Patrols

As ever-cheaper cellular telephones become ever more popular, U.S. motorists are becoming the eyes of the highway patrol, phoning in reports of breakdowns, accidents and drunken

"Years ago, if there was an accident, people would have to get off the highway and find a pay phone," said Tom Walsh, a lieutenant of the Massachusetts State police. "Today, before the wheels stop spinning, we have 15 calls about it." In 1987, the Massachusetts State Police fielded about 300 cellular calls a month. By last December, that number had grown to about 15,700,

plosion of calls along with your usual chores, in Massachusetts,

state police now have the technol-

ogy to transfer calls to local po-

The Missouri Highway Patrol started a similar system last year, and is already deluged with calls, said Sergeant Tony Bailey. Unless, of course, you're a dispatcher who must handle the exeral Centers for Disease Control

The New Yorker magazine's current cover shows a Hasidic

Short Takes

Jewish man kissing a black woman. The artist, Art Spiegelman, said he was aiming for reconciliation" after recent violence between the two communities. But members of both took offense. Hasidic men are forbidden to embrace a woman outside their sect or to kiss any woman in public. Rabbi Joseph Spielman called the cover "very unfortunate." The Reverend Herbert Daughtry, a black minister in New York, said the cover would cause "deep distress in both communities." Mr.

Spiegelman, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his two-volume comic book "Maus," about the Holocaust experiences of his parents in Nazi-occupied Poland, said, "Perhaps I was too naive.' "Lack of physical activity is the most prevalent behavioral risk factor for heart disease in the United States, far surpassing smoking and obesity," according to Dr. Paul Z. Siegel, who directs the Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Surveys for the fed-

in Atlanta. Fewer than one of

four adults smoke or suffer from

obesity, but nearly three out of

five spend less than three 20-min-

ute periods a week getting exer-

The best hot dogs in Connecticut may be at Rawley's in Fair-field, The New York Times reports. The frankfurters are all meat, deep-fried and then grilled until brown. They go on toasted buns with mustard, relish and bacon. "Things haven't changed much since we started coming here in the late '40s," said Ford Macieski of Westport. "They made the best hot dogs then, and they make even better ones now."

President Bill Clinton's Inauguration Day open house brought a letter to The Washington Post from Frederick N. Allen of Arlington, Virginia, who wrote, "It recalled for me the time in 1924 when I met Calvin Coolidge at the Oval Office. Mr. Coolidge met 200 people every day at noon. I was 9 years old at the time." Mr. Allen, who was visiting Washing-ton with his family, said, "The president stood in the doorway to the Oval Office and was very friendly. So it's not just Andrew Jackson and Mr. Clinton who opened the doors to the public but 'Silent Cal,' who never was the stern, reserved New Englander that he has been dubbed by history."

Arthur Highee



The New Yorker cover that offends Hasidic Jews and blacks.

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# FIRST 100 DAYS / TIGHTENING THE BELT

#### \* POLITICAL NOTES\*

#### Judge's Husband as Misinformed Source?

WASHINGTON - On the front page of its Monday editions, The New York Times featured the spectacle of Judge Kimba M. Wood, the failed attorney general candidate, contradicting a Times source, who the paper said "was involved in her White House discussions and said she had authorized him to represent her."
That source was Judge Wood's husband, Michael Kramer, Time

magazine's chief political correspondent, according to sources at the paper. The Times quoted Mr. Kramer anonymously on Sunday as challenging the White House account of the unraveling of his wife's nomination. Mr. Kramer also spoke "on background" to several newspaper and television reporters, as well as to colleagues at Time. Mr. Kramer said Monday that he was "helping to clarify facts"

after seeing reports of administration officials "saying things that I knew were untrue, or semi-accurate." "Perhaps, had she not been a sitting judge, she might have done it herself." he said of his wife. "It was appropriate for me as a husband

to perform at least that function."

White House officials said that Judge Wood, despite being quizzed on the subject, had not initially said that the couple's baby sitter was an illegal alien when they hired her. But Mr. Kramer told reporters that his wife had not misled the administration.

The Times's story on Monday, however, quoted a letter in which Judge Wood said she was "compelled to correct the impression conveyed" by the source — her husband — and backed the White House account.

#### Ex-Justice Chief Gave Top Aides Bonuses

WASHINGTON - In his last weeks in office, former Attorney General William P. Barr awarded more than \$108,000 in cash bonuses to 37 Justice Department employees, including members of his security detail, his secretary and two top political appointees who were among his closest aides.

The awards, given for either "sustained performance" or a "spe-

cial act" worthy of commendation, included \$7,500 each to the political appointees Paul J. McNulty and Ira H. Raphaelson, who both have since joined Mr. Barr at the same Washington law firm. Mr. Barr recommended them for bonuses in mid-December, just a few weeks before he left the Justice Department and two months after President George Bush vowed to cut by 5 percent the salaries of

senior federal employees earning \$75,000 a year or more. (WP)

#### Clinton's Tax Choices are Many - and Tough

WASHINGTON — Critics warned during the campaign that Bill Clinton's plans to raise taxes on the rich would not generate enough money to narrow the budget deficit, and that he would be forced to raise taxes on the middle class. As Mr. Clinton prepares to announce

his budget plan on Feb. 17, it looks as if the critics were right.

The problem, as Mr. Clinton is discovering, is that there are not enough wealthy people in the United States to generate the additional income-tax revenue needed to cut the deficit.

Mr. Clinton has said he intends to cut the federal budget deficit by \$145 billion in the last year of his term, and some of his senior advisers have recommended publicly that he seek a third of that money in added taxes, the equivalent of about \$500 for every household. But administration officials say they have not decided how that money will be raised.

In addition to raising taxes paid by the wealthy, other options include raising corporate taxes, taxes on alcohol and tobacco products and taxes on energy consumption; eliminating the mortgage interest deduction, and imposing a value-added tax, a variation of a sales tax that is applied to all goods and services. (WP)

#### Quote/Unquote

Lawrence E. Walsh, the Iran-contra special prosecutor, arguing in a speech to the American Bar Association that former President George Bush's pardons of former Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and five other Iran-contra figures underscored the need for independent investigations of top government officials: "The president is wrong in his basic premise that lying to a congressional committee is a mere expression of policy disagreement. It is a crime."

#### Away From Politics

◆ A celebration by 200,000 Dallas Cowboys fans in central Dallas to mark the team's victory in football's Super Bowl disintegrated into poradic violence Tuesday afternoon as groups of teenagers fought with one another and the police.

• Marvin Mitchelson, a divorce attorney famed for his celebrity clients and his palimony case against Lee Marvin, was convicted Tuesday of federal tax evasion and faces up to 12 years in prison and a \$1 million fine.

· A group called New York Boycott Colorado began a boycott of Celestial Seasonings teas on Tuesday because the company will not publicly condemn an anti-gay rights amendment in Colorado, the company's home state. "We are very emphatic about not discriminating, but we will not be blackmailed," the company's owner said. • Another powerful storm lashed Southern California, causing flooding that swept a farm worker to his death and forced people in Beverly Hills onto their cars to escape the torrent.

• The Pentagon, following orders from Defense Secretary Les Aspin, has submitted plans for a new round of budget cuts that would include retiring about 10 navy ships and submitted, cutting about 180 air force planes and canceling a \$27 billion communications satellite program, officials said.

• A disgrantied patient opened fire in the emergency room of the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center, critically wounding three doctors. He then held two staff members hostage for nearly five hours before surrendering, authorities said.

• People who drink daily are more than four times as likely to develop cataracts than people who are light drinkers, according to a study by Johns Hopkins University.

• An American Pegasus rocket launched from a B-52 bomber eight miles above the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida has lofted into orbit a \$20 million Brazilian satellite, which is designed to monitor the Amazon River and surrounding rain forests.



President Bill Clinton explaining the White House staff cuts on Tuesday. "This smaller White House will work better and serve the ing would have to be increased in American people better," he asserted. Aides said that eliminating 350 jobs would save \$10 million and leave 1,044 people on the staff. other areas, such as for computers

# **Clinton Details Cuts** At the White Staff

dent Bill Clinton announced a plan on Tuesday to cut 350 White House use of limousines and turn an ex- do the same. clusive dining room into a cafeteria He said it was "the first time any for all employees.

The move was intended to show that the administration would share in the sacrifices that all Americans will be asked to make as part of deficit reduction and the economic-stimulus plan that Mr. Clinton is to unveil next week. "This smaller White House will

work better and serve the American people better," the president said. He said he was fulfilling a cam-paign pledge to cut the White House staff by 25 percent.

Officials claimed the staff reductions — down to 1,044 employees — would save at least \$10 million in personnel costs. The cuts are to be achieved by not hiring employees for all openings, early retire-ments and returning borrowed em-ployees to their home agencies.

Officials cautioned that spend-

and telephones, to bring the White

WASHINGTON — Saying the House up to date.
government "must reform itself to Mr. Clinton, announcing the regain the peoples trust," Presi-changes in brief remarks in the dent Bill Clinton announced a plan White House briefing room, said, -We in government cannot ask the workers, trim salaries, restrict the American people to change and not

president has shrunk the size of the White House staff."

He gave himself until Oct. 1 to meet his goal.

Mr. Clinton went through contortions to achieve his promised 25

percent reduction in personnel. He exempted 800 budget workers and trade negotiators, who will be included instead in a less-stringent plan to trim the entire government by 100,000 people. Departments and agencies were to begin amouncing Wednesday how they will meet that objective.

The 350 spots being eliminated included 117 people who were on temporary assignment to the White

temporary assignment to the White House from other agencies. They will return to their old jobs.

The hardest-hit staff will be that of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. It will be cut from 146 people in the Bush administration to 25 under Mr. Clinton, Mr. Clinton's advisers said the office had been packed with political appointees rather than experts.

To signal that he was not retreating from the drug war, Mr. Clinton is to announce that his top drug official who has not yet been named, will have cabinet rank.

In a largely symbolic gesture, Mr. Clinton said that the use of chauffeur-driven limousines from home to work be limited to three officials: the chief of staff, the national security adviser and the deputy national security adviser.

Under President George Bush, the limousine privileges were given to those officials as well as to the chief of protocol, the director of the Office of Management and Budget and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

In another symbolic move, Mr. Chinton ordered that the White House dining room be opened to all employees, only senior officials had been allowed to dine there. A White House official said the dining room would be converted to a

cafeteria for all employees. In another belt-tightening move. senior officials will be paid 6 per-cent to 10 percent below what their predecessors were paid. Mr. Clinton called the cuts "a process of revitalization that must consume our entire government."

# U.S. to End Baird Case Brings Trickle-Down Jitters

# **Entry Ban** Tied to HIV

By Philip J. Hilts New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration intends soon to re-

move infection with the virus that causes AIDS from the list of conditions that restrict people from entering the United States. Officials of the Department of Health and Human Services said

they were reducing the number of ises on the list to one, infectious tuberculosis. The others, including AIDS, syphilis, and leprosy, will be eliminated on the grounds that they are not spread casually and that people who have them are not a threat to public

The White House said Monday night that President Bill Clinton had already instructed the department to remove the restriction, which would fulfill an important campaign promise. "This is is an issue the president is concerned about and working on," said George Stephanopoulos, the White House communications director, "but we have no decision vet on

Officials at the department said they were ready to change the rule soon by publishing it in the Federal

Advocates for people with AIDS have fought the rule since it went into effect in 1987, saying the poli-cy is discriminatory, violates visi-tors' privacy, is an affront to their dignity and is an international embarrassment. The restrictions also provoked outrage among public health officials, who said there was little reason to fear allowing people infected with HIV, the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, into the country.

The 1992 International Conference on AIDS, originally scheduled to be held in Boston, was moved to Amsterdam amid an outcry over the restrictions.

Jeffrey Levi, legislative director for AIDS Action Council, the lobbying group representing AIDS or-ganizations in Washington, said

the action was "long overdue." "It's a welcome sign that publichealth decisions are now being made on the basis of public health not on politics," he said. He said the action brings the United States "back into the family of nations."

Only South Africa among the lized country restricts the entry of people infected with HIV.

#### By Robert Pear

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - All candidates for the hundreds of government jobs subject to Senate confirmation are now being asked if they hired illegal aliens or violated tax laws on household workers, Clinton administration officials say, and at least a dozen people have been dropped

from consideration over those issues. George Stephanopoulos, the White House communications director, said that in view of the uproar over the nominations of Zoe Baird and Judge Kimba M. Wood to be attorney general, employment of an illegal alien would "probably" be enough to disqualify candidates for presidential appointments, even if no laws

The White House imposed the new standards three weeks after it said that Ms. Baird's employment of illegal immigrants as household help should not disqualify her from becoming attorney general. President Bill Clinton later withdrew the nomination under pressure from Capitol Hill and public opinion.

It is not clear how the new standards will apply to people already in office. Mr. Stephanopoulos said there was no reason for Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown to step down, even though Mr. Brown has said he failed to pay Social Security taxes for a household worker. Current officeholders are being urged to com-

ply with all relevant laws, Mr. Stephanopoulos the candidates, but said they had been consid-

The more rigid standards — routinely violated by hundreds of thousands of families and enforced only sporadically by the government
— apply to candidates for hundreds of powerful posts, notably the assistant secretaries who

run cabinet agencies.

More than 1,100 presidential appointments are subject to Senate confirmation. About 680 of these are to full-time jobs, and the rest are for

Mr. Stephanopoulos did not say whether these candidates would be automatically disqualified for failing to pay Social Security taxes for household workers. But White House officials said questions about compliance with immigration and tax laws were now being routinely asked of candidates for cabinet and subcabinet positions.

In announcing the new test, the White House seemed eager to rebut criticism of its decision to drop two women considered for attorney general. The White House was also trying to counter accusations that it had been unfairly harsh on the women or that there was a double standard working against women as candidates.

So far, White House officials said at least a dozen people have been dropped from consideration because their answers were deemed unsatisfactory. The officials declined to identify

ered for jobs at the Commerce, Interior and

Treasury departments.

Mr. Clinton said Monday that he had not used a double standard in disqualifying Judge Wood from contention when Mr. Brown also had failed to pay taxes on domestic help in a "I think Judge Wood has been somewhat

unfairly treated inasmuch as what happened to her happened in the ordinary course of the vetting process," Mr. Clinton said. "It's happened to many other people in the months that we have been working on this."

Donald D. Roberts, a spokesman for the Internal Revenue Service, estimated that 75 percent, or 1.5 million, of the 2 million households that employ domestic workers fail to pay

Some of those 1.5 million households include members of Congress. Said Representative David E. Skaggs, Democrat of Colorado: "After the Baird case, I was amazed to learn that parents owe Social Security taxes whenever they pay a baby sitter more than \$50 in three months. This means I should have paid Social Security taxes on occasional baby-sitting for which I've paid, on average, a few hundred dollars a year. I'm in the process of computing the taxes and interest I owe and will pay that

amount promptly."

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# Agents Say Immigration Service Lags In Halting \$3 Billion Trade in Aliens

By John Pomfret

WASHINGTON — About 100,000 Asians are illegally entering the United States each year, enriching Asian gangs that smuggle in the human cargo and prompting complaints among law-enforcement officials that the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service is not doing enough to combat the flow.

The officials say Asian gangs are taking in as much as \$3 billion annually by sneaking mainland Chinese, Taiwanese and ethnic Chinese from Vietnam into the United States. The money is financing the rise of Asian criminal syndicates here and abroad.

Field agents of the immigration agency have com-plained that the service's headquarters is, for various reasons, thwarting investigations of immigrant smuggling rings.
Official estimates say the gangs, which are linked to

Hong Kong criminal organizations called Triads, bring 100,000 Asians, mostly mainland Chinese, to the United States each year and charge each immigrant \$30,000. Because the immigrants cannot afford the fees, their relatives or prospective employers pay. The for investigations, John F. Shaw, said the agency had immigrants then wind up working as indentured servants in Asian communities, laboring in sweatshops or restaurants to pay off the debts.

An undetermined number join the gangs after they arrive and commit crimes to pay for their passage.

Some become prostitutes, like the Taiwanese women smuggled into the United States in the 1980s by a ring that established a seven-city call-girl service before its leaders were jailed in 1988.

Immigrants who cannot repay the money are sometimes tortured or killed, the police say. On Jan. 8, in tion of the smuggling of Asians to organized crime New York City's Chinatown, gunmen with automatic demand that the service take the matter seriously.

weapons killed two Chinese illegal immigrants. Three months earlier, a gunnan in Chinatown pumped 13 bullets into the chest of a Chinese man who was in the United States illegally.
In a confidential memorandum late last year, Jim

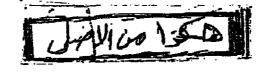
Hayes, assistant district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's anti-smuggling operation in Los Angeles, wrote: "While we have repeatedly proposed innovative local actions to attack this probem, we have been thwarted by Headquarters Investigations' lack of a clear vision on how to confront this

The memo said the U.S. Attorney's Organized Crime Strike Force in Los Angeles had stopped prosecuting smuggling of Asians recently because the immigration agency had failed to provide agents with enough resources to develop good cases.

Mr. Hayes recommended that "the issue of Chinese alien smuggling be raised to the level of national security due to its connections with organized crime and narcotics trafficking."

The immigration service's assistant commissi not done enough about the smuggling mainly because Congress had not given the agency enough money to fight the problem and that a reorganization of the agency's investigations division had not been completed. It had been scheduled for completion by January

While the number of illegal Asian immigrants pales in comparison to the estimated 1.5 million Mexicans who sneak into the United States each year, agents said the recent Chinatown violence and the connec-



# Herald Tribune.

# New or Old Democrat?

The deteriorating situation in Nicaragua still controlled by the Sandinistas, have offers President Bill Clinton an early test of gone into action against former members of his determination to be a "new Democrat" unencumbered by discredited formulas of the past. One such formula still enjoys favor across a broad reach of the Democratic Party. It holds that flawed Third World regimes of the left should be treated more kindly than similarly flawed regimes of the right. Hence, by this formula, it is well to hold center-right El Salvador to tough standards in matters of U.S. aid, but to do the same with center-left Nicaragua is unacceptably interventionist.

As a conservative, President George Bush was not vulnerable to this particular double standard. His limitations in dealing with post-electoral Nicaragua lay elsewhere - in his rejuctance to challenge an appealing democratic leader, Violeta Chamorro, who had been Washington's favorite in elections in which she defeated the Marxist-

Except that the Sandinistas were, although defeated, not swept out of power. In the name of reconciliation. President Chamorro - or rather, her willful son-in-law, Antonio Lacayo, who exercises the real power - embraced the Sandinistas, thrusting the coalition that supported her into opposition. The army and the police, both

gone into action against former members of the anti-Sandinista U.S.-supported contras, and vice versa. Managua has failed to calm would-be investors, Nicaraguan and American, and the economy is a wreck.

President Clinton's thinking on Nicaragua is unknown. The issue comes to him now in the form of a suspended \$50 million foreign aid appropriation. Liberal Democrats in Congress urge prompt release of the suspended funds with minimal strings attached. But this would send a defining signal to the Western Hemisphere, and perhaps beyond, that, notwithstanding everything Mr. Clinton has said about the priority of democracy and human rights in his foreign policy, the "old Democrats" still hold sway those Democrats who are stirred when offending governments are on the right but who wink at violators on the left.

Mr. Clinton's deliberations are being closely watched in Managua. The Lacayo-Ortega alliance is counting on the ascendancy of the "old Democrats." The democratic opposition, aware that for Washington Nicaragua is no longer a compelling issue, hopes that Mr. Clinton deems its cause important enough to take the political heat that a principled stand will generate.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

# **Belarus Shows the Way**

self to giving up its nuclear arms, the first state in history to do so. Its parliament voted on Thursday to adhere to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and to ratify the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

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Belarus has already signed an agreement with Moscow to transfer all 81 of its nucle-ar-tipped SS-25 missiles to Russia for dismantling by the end of 1994.

These dramatic gestures warrant more than mere praise. Washington can assure Belarus of full reimbursement for the costs incurred in disarming, as well as the proceeds from the sale of nuclear material extracted from the warheads. It can also provide additional incentives for Belarus to expedite the disarming. For instance, it can join with its

Minsk to begin working with the government on monetary and other assistance to help transform the economy. Together they might establish a fund to assist Belarus.

Kazakhstan, another of the nuclear republics of the former Soviet Union. has ratified START but has yet to join the nonproliferation treaty as a non-nuclear state. Ukraine has so far balked at either step, despite its repeated pledges that it would sign on promptly. Timely action by Washington to assist Belarus would underscore an essential point: that disarming is the best way for fledgling states to secure a better future. And they need not fear that their urgent needs will soon be forgotten. -- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# White House Bungling

made a real hash of the selection of some-tions about past marijuana use by saying he one for the Justice Department. And there never broke the laws of his country (his is no department in government more des-perately in need of first-rate leadership.

The Clinton machine that seemed so gifthumming again last week. Then came the served with the whole story earlier. leak that Judge Kimba Wood was about to What is nearly inexplicable is why be named attorney general. It seemed O.K. She was a professional known to be smart, honest, tough and respected across party lines. There was only one problem: Almost as soon as the Clinton forces leaked news of Judge Wood's selection, they had to thing was wrong, they told reporters in

late-night phone calls. Back off. Baird problem." But that was not strictly school. Talk about sexism and in true. Judge Wood, it turned out, had hired an illegal immigrant to take care of her child before the Simpson-Mazzoli Act made it against the law to do so. When the law was passed, she immediately moved to comply with its provisions for legalizing undocumented immigrants already hired.

She also had paid all the appropriate taxes. Judge Wood's friends and supporters are rightly outraged by a political climate that seems to make no distinction between legal and illegal activity. Her situation, they argued correctly, was different from Zoë Baird's. Judge Wood's allies were right, too, in asserting that there was a palpable gender injustice in that she was being punished for a noncrime that was related almost entirely to her status as a working mother.

But here we do have some sympathy for Mr. Clinton. It appears that Judge Wood was asked quite explicitly by the president whether she had a "Zoë Baird problem." After a weekend of nasty leaks and counterleaks, it appears that Judge Wood said something very close to "no," which was entirely true but not entirely helpful.

A president relies on an attorney general for candor and political sense. If, as now appears the case, Judge Wood held back a bit, she was doing neither herself nor Mr. Clinton a favor. It is hard to blame her for this. In a just world, the new attorney general should not have to think much about what might be said on the talk show circuit.

Up until now, Bill Clinton & Co. have And Mr. Clinton, who used to answer quesfailure to inhale occurred in Britain), was hardly in the best position to complain about lawyerlike answers. Still, in the world ed during the campaign had appeared to be as it is. Mr. Clinton would have been better

What is nearly inexplicable is why Judge Wood's name got leaked in such an authoritative way at the very moment when these facts were coming to the attention of the Clinton inner circle. That leak needlessly embarrassed both her and the president.

Even more scurrilous was the leak from scramble to pull her name back. Some- the Clinton camp that Judge Wood had spent time - it turned out to be all of five days - as a croupier with the Playboy Club What was wrong got described as a "Zoe in London when she was in graduate That was plain nasty and entirely at odds with the cheery face Mr. Chinton is trying to put on his presidency.

This whole process was clearly flawed from the beginning. More than the selection of other cabinet members, it has had a quality of shopping about it. The thing got distorted at the outset by the ill-considered gender gerrymandering. Had women been excluded from consideration for the other top cabinet jobs - State Department, Treasury Department and Defense Department? We don't know. They shouldn't have been, if they were. We do know that it seemed to be in reaction to charges that no female had been chosen for one of the big jobs, that the word started being put around that no men were on the list for attorney general and that it was to be a woman's job. The president thus by implication put a qualification on anyone he would choose: First it has to be a woman, the rest must be suitable also. This is a backward way to go about finding the best candidate for so important a job,

whether you are excluding men or women. Mr. Clinton's administration is not permanently crippled. He can recover with a strong economic plan. But a man who gained considerable respect for his skill at political execution has now flubbed some important early chores. In large measure the dispute is about political competence. We hope Mr. Clinton can rediscover his old gifts.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Other Comment

Tough Talk on Trade

It is obvious that Japan has to conduct difficult negotiations with Washington in the months ahead. The Clinton administration has hinted that it will be seeking a negotiated reduction in the \$50 billion surplus [in Japan's trade with the United States]. Besides prying open Japan's closed markets, Washington clearly wants Tokyo to announce concrete measures to stimulate domestic demand and a commitment to recycle those trade surpluses at home.

Janan's current economic slowdown is actually helping the government to stimulate flagging demand at home. As part of a

pump-priming package to boost growth, an estimated 18 trillion yen (\$145 billion) has been allocated for spending on infrastructure. Moreover, the Bank of Japan trimmed the official discount rate to its lowest level in seven years last week, in what is seen as a friendly gesture toward the new administration in Washington. Though lower rates are unlikely to spur growth at home, the impact in Washington should not be underestimated. The rate cut hopefully provides both countries a good starting point to arrive at an amicable settlement over festering trade issues. At stake is the future of the world trading system.

— Business Times (Singapore).

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# Are the Democracies Back on a Road to Trade Wars?

LONDON — Twelve years of Republican rule, and some notable boom and bust then a new Democratic administration takes charge in Washington and faces some pressing domestic problems. Will its reaction be to take the path of economic nationalism? This is what happened in 1933. Franklin D. Roosevelt pulled the American delegation out of the World Economic Conference in London and pulled the rug from under an attempt to forge a coordinated approach to world economic

problems. Are we seeing a replay in 1993? The signs are not good. The big world trade negotiation, the Uruguay Round, is two years overdue, 95 percent complete but drifting without any sign of support from the new team in Washington. If the deal is not presented by March 2, Congress will no longer have to accept or reject the package as a whole but will kill it by a thousand cuts.

In the meantime, the new U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, has slammed punitive duties on a wide range of steel imports, from the European Community and elsewhere, and threatens a ban on federal purchases of telecommunications equipment from Europe. By Roy Denman

Both sides have used tough language. The Community's position on public procurement is "intolerable." The top EC trade negotiator, Sir Leon Brittan, has described the American attitude as "unilateral bullying." Who is right?
There are multilateral rules both on dump-

about the wickedness of the Americans in dumping. Didn't he, I asked ever dump him-self? "Certainly not," he replied. He left such despicable practices to foreigners. After some probing, he admitted that now and again he exported at a loss in the national interest."

partners will need to judge whether this is fair.

tracts, which came into force on Jan. 1, affect American suppliers? This is an issue on which ing and on public procurement.

Dumping is permitted, as a fact of life. A British businessman once declaimed to me But the international trading rules provide

that anti-dumping duties may be imposed only when there is material injury or the threat of it. Does this really exist in the case of steel imported into the United States? The U.S. International Trade Commission will make a determination. America's trading Again, the rules on public procurement provide against discrimination between domestic and foreign suppliers. But the United States already has a Buy American Act that gives a price preference to domestic suppliers. How, in comparison, will the European Com-munity's Utilities Directive on public con-

there needs to be some give and take.

And that essentially is the point. In 1947, the democracies of the West chose to abandon the economic nationalism of the 1930s and go down the road of multilateral discussion and balanced concessions. This has made possible in the last 40 years the biggest increase in trade and prosperity in the recorded history of the West. It would be a tragedy if we now began to throw all this away.

So what Mr. Kantor and Sir Leon need to decide when they meet for the first time in Washington on Feb. 11 are three things. First, that when they have trade problems

the best way of dealing with these is not by unilateral decisions, illuminated by thunder and lightning, on either side of the Atlantic, but by patient consultation and tough but rational argument.

Second, that a really determined effort be made to complete the Uruguay Round in the next few months. With the right amount of political will on all sides, this could be done. A prolongation of the March 2 deadline should not be impossible to secure from Congress.

Third, that it would not be sensible to adjourn the Uruguay Round for, say, a year, to rework the whole agreement and try for example to include environmental problems and those of government intervention. This would mean that the draft agreement would collapse under its own weight. What is needed is rapid agreement on the biggest liberaliza-tion package yet in world trade — and a separate conference next year to consider the new items on the world trade agenda, just as GATT's scope has been steadily and successfully expanded in the past.

The writer, now a consultant in Brussels, is a former head of the EC Commission's delegation in Washington. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

# Serbia: Three Chieftains and a Land-Grabbing Pattern

BELGRADE — Vojislav Seselj, the large, loud and incessantly outraged Serb who commands the second-largest bloc of votes in the Serbian parliament, controls a group of paramilitary lighters, the Chetniks, which has been expected by the LLS constraint of the second largest larges been accused by the U.S. government of com-

mitting assorted war crimes in Bosnia.

Mr. Seselj hungers for political power. "We do want power. We want it very much with all our sonls. We are eleverly heading toward the realization of that aim," he told a Belgrade

magazine last month. Until December's national election, Mr. Seseli was viewed by the democratic opposition in Belgrade as a fascist buffoon. But he and his Radical Party won nearly a quarter of the popu-lar vote, a 10-fold increase over their showing two years earlier. In the Serbian parliament, Mr.

Sesely controls nearly a third of the seats. Since the election, he has turned up the volume of his demands for ethnic purity. He says he wants at least 360,000 ethnic Albanians to leave Kosovo. According to Helsinki Watch, the human rights group, he has said that chil-dren of mixed Serb-Croat marriages are "illegitimate" and have to be "eliminated." He demands that former Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic, a peace candidate who received Western endorsement in a failed attempt to unseat Slobodan Milosevic as president, be shot

as a "traitor." "Seselj is so thrilled with the miracle of his power that he cannot contain himself," said Nebojsa Popov, a sociologist who has known Mr. Seselj for nearly 20 years. "He attempts to destroy whatever is different from what he wants."

Mr. Seselj, 38, has a long and bizarre pedi-gree in public life. He earned a Ph.D. in law at Belgrade University, writing a thesis about militarism that one of his advisers recently described as "Stalinist crap." After lecturing in political science at Sarajevo University, he was

By Blaine Harden This is the second of two articles.

arrested in the early 1980s for accusing the then Communist Bosnian leadership of corruption. He spent 22 months in prison, during which he was savagely beaten.

"When he came out of prison, he was disturbed, totally lost and out of his mind," said a Belgrade academic who had joined with international human rights groups in lobbying for

Mr. Seselj's release from prison.

Assisted by writers who in the 1980s were leading a nascent Serbian nationalist movement, Mr. Seselj settled in Belgrade and began publishing stridently nationalistic books. When he started carrying a gun in 1990 and began busting up beater performances that he viewed as anti-Serb, he scared off his academic mentors.

With the tacit support of Mr. Milosevic's Socialist Party, he won a seat in the Serbian parliament in the spring of 1991. He soon started appearing on television, playing with his gun on camera, warning Croats that he would kill them with a rusty spoon and damning the democratic opposition as Western spies - tactics that helped him develop a following, particularly among the rural and poorly educated.

Mr. Seselj's curious ascension to state-sanctioned nationalist prophet came at what was probably the weakest moment in Mr. Milosevic's political life - the spring of 1991, when growing numbers of street demonstrators were demanding that Mr. Milosevic, with his Com-

munist credentials, be given the boot.

"Seselj called the demonstrators Serbian traitors, and people believed him," said Vesna Pesic, a sociologist and human rights activist who has known Mr. Seselj for years. Mr. Milo-sevic, in return, has praised Mr. Seselj as his favorite opposition leader.

At the top, then, is Slobodan Milosevic. Al-though his regime relies on the brutality of Zeljko Raznjatovic (commonly known as Arkan) and is sustained by the ranting of Vojislav Sesetj. Mr. Milosevic attempts to cut a more respectable figure. Diplomats describe him as a charming and attentive host, especially on first meeting. After that, former U.S. Ambassador Warren Zimmermann says, visitors realize that he can utter the most egregious falsehoods with the appearance of the utmost sincerity."

Schoolmates remember Mr. Milosevic as tidy. well-dressed and introverted. In law school he organized the party committee, and upon gradu-ation he began climbing the rungs of the party apparatus. But behind the diligence lay a dark pest. Both his parents committed suicide, and he is married to a hard-line Marxist woman whose mother was tortured and murdered by Communist partisans in World War II.

During a spring visit to Kosovo in 1987, Mr. Milosevic, surrounded by Serbs complaining about mistreatment from ethnic Albanians made the political move of his life: He promised Serbs he would stand up to their ethnic enemies.

The introvert achiever, quite suddenly, discovered himself as a fiery speaker and a celebrity. Serbs who had been smothered by four decades of reform communism danced deliriously at his rallies; women kissed his framed photograph. With populist support and a close knowledge of the party apparatus, he outma-neuvered rivals, betrayed his longtime party mentor and seized control of Serbia.

He carefully steered angry Serbs toward a long list of enemies, including Albanians in Kosovo, Titoists in Belgrade, separatist Sto-venes, separatist Croats (and their champions the Germans), separatist Bosnian Muslims and now the entire world - excepting Russia, Ser-

With Mr. Seselj available for populist tubthumping, Mr. Milosevic has returned to intro-verted diligence. He goes for weeks without a public appearance. His campaign speeches in-December were short, sullen and dull.

If Mr. Milosevic's post-Communist state is brutal, it is also flexible and even creative. He allows the urban middle class in Serbia to say what it wants about him. Belgrade brims with opposition parties, human rights activists, low-wattage television stations and assorted publica-

winness that present him as a dangerous dictator.
Worsening poverty, United Nations sanctions, threats of foreign intervention and a pervasive sense of impending catastrophe actu-ally seem to help Mr. Milosevic's regime.

"Milosevic is having a very good strategy with Serbs," said Vesna Pesic, the sociologist and human rights activist. "He gives blackand-white, action-oriented solutions to very difficult problems. He has built a new and bigger Serbian state in Croatia and Bosnia. People see progress."

Mr. Milosevic seems to be shifting gears again. After more than nine months of war in Bosnia, he is backing away from the conflict and seeking UN help in suing for peace and securing seized territory. The pattern is identical to the 1991 Croatian war.

Patterns are important in Serbia. In the past six years, as soon as the Serbian state dropped one enemy it picked up another. Now Arkan and his Tigers, who carry Uzis beneath their topcoats, are poised to move on Kosovo. Mr. Seselj is saying Serbia cannot ignore the needs of the victimized Serbian minority in Macedomia. Mr. Miloservic is telling international peace envoys not to worry.

The writer recently completed a three-year tour as Eastern Europe correspondent for The Washington Post, to which he contributed this comment.

# They Won't Allow Japan to Push the 'Comfort Women' Aside

By George Hicks

 $T^{\,{
m OKYO}\,-\,{
m When}\,\,{
m Fidel}\,\,{
m Ramos},}_{
m the\,\,{
m Philippine}\,\,{
m president},\,\,{
m visits}}$ Japan next month he will say a number of things that Tokyo wants to hear from its Asian neighbors. He will lend support to a call by Prime respect and trust Japan when the gov-Minister Kiichi Miyazawa for a politernment in Tokyo still maintains that ical and security dialogue among force and deception were not used on Asia-Pacific nations. However, there will be at least one unwelcome subject on the agenda: the issue of Asian "comfort women" who were forced to have sex with Japanese troops by the

Imperial Army during World War II. Laying the groundwork for the visit by Mr. Ramos, Foreign Secre-tary Roberto Romulo flew into Tokyo last week, where he took up the subject with his Japanese counterpart, Michio Watanabe. The latter for the first time expressed Japan's concern, regret and remorse over the suffering of the comfort women.

Why should the Philippines, in ur-gent need of Japanese aid and investment, risk antagonizing Tokyo over the compensation claims of several dozen aging women for crimes committed in war half a century ago? Far from being an obscure historical issue, the comfort women symbolize the future of Japan's relations with its Asian neighbors.

S AN DIEGO —In 1955, Edwin O. Reischauer, a Harvard professor

who later would be U.S. ambassador

to Japan, published a book entitled "Wanted: An Asian Policy." He

wrote: "We take a frantic interest in

individual crises when they develop,

but appear strangely indifferent to the basic ills that have caused them.

about his thinking on Asia. Again,

It is not too early to be alarmed,

especially with Foreign Minister Mi-

chio Watanabe arriving in Washing-

ton this week amid hand-wringing

over the \$47 billion U.S. trade defi-

cit with Japan, and with no pro-

specis that American exports to Ja-

A new policy should be based not

on American hegemony but on recog-

nition that there soon will be - per-

haps already is -a balance of power

in the region. Its main components

are Japan, China and the Association of South East Asian Nations. The

American commitment should not be

to any one of them but to maintain-

ing a balance of power among them.
It is not possible to maintain
friendly relations with Japan, contin-

ue to defend it and every year buy \$40

billion more in goods and services

from it than it buys from the United

States. After more than 20 years of

futilely trying to open Japan's mar-

ket. Washington should recognize its

(ailure and start over.

pan will increase soon.

mystification and disappointment.

could be said today.

By denying coercion and refusing compensation, Japan is ensuring that a history of bitterness with its neighbors will not be laid to rest.

the 100,000 Asian girls who worked in the Japanese military brothels? The irrefutable evidence, from survivors and other sources, is that the comfort women were dragooned or tricked into service, then held there by threat or force. Japan must admit this if Asian anger is to be assuaged. Continued failure to do so will augur badly for Japan-Asia relations.
As Japan replaces the United

How can the Philippines, South States as the region's economic suof resentments previously directed toward Washington. At the same time, higher moral standards are demanded from Tokyo.

The comfort women issue is a symptom of the changing role of women in Asia, and of movements toward greater democracy and increased concern with human rights. Far from digging up a dead past, it strikes deep chords in those areas where East Asia, including Japan, is undergoing transformation. Throughout the region, women are

increasingly replacing traditional male-imposed notions of chastity and sexual relations with more liberated, modern views of a woman's rights. So long as prostitution was regarded as a moral offense against chastity, the excomfort women had little choice but to hide in shame. But once ideas of gender equality and women's self-determination began to take root. conditions were ripe for change. The old view that a raped woman is a defiled woman worked to Japan's advantage, helping to ensure more than

Influential women's groups have emerged in South Korea, Japan and Korea, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, perpower in trade, aid and invest-Southeast Asia. They have rejected argued that prostitution is forced on many women in a patriarchy.

This new environment made it possible for the first time for comfort women to emerge from the shadows and go public. The first to do so was Kim Hak-sun, a Korean, who testified publicly about her experiences in August 1991. No longer in shame but in anger, she seized the opportunity to announce her intention to take legal action against the Japanese government. Ms. Kim's courageous example inspired two other comfort women to step forward and join in legal action against Japan. The law-suit was launched in the Tokyo District Court on Dec. 7, 1991 - the 50th anniversary of the Japanese at-

tack on Pearl Harbor. Comfort women have since emerged in China, Southeast Asia and, above all. South Korea, which probably accounted for 80 percent of the total number dragooned into service. South Korean authorities announced that by Feb. 5 they had documented 450 cases of women

has appointed experienced executors

of policy but not formulators.

If it relies on Cold War thinking

and does not develop a new strategic

vision, President Clinton may be

mousetrapped by a crisis - say, Ja-

pan's withdrawal of advanced tech-

The writer, author of "MITI and the

tional relations at the University of

Japanese Miracle," teaches Asian inter-

nology from U.S. military projects.

forced to serve as sex slaves or laborers during World War II.

Ms. Kim's disclosure inspired Jan

Ruff, who was a Dutch comfort dies, now Indonesia, to come forward. According to records of Dutch war crimes trials, there were 35 Dutch comfort women whose names have never been officially disclosed.

Mrs. Ruff, who now lives in Adelaide, Australia, said that when she read the stories of the Korean women and saw them on television, "I knew they wanted a Western woman to speak up as well." Her disclosures, on Japanese television and to a packed auditorium in Tokyo in December, were horrific. She was plucked out of a prisoner-of-war camp with 10 other

attractive young virgins.

Mrs. Ruff's account of her experience and the trauma she has suffered ever since runs to 25 typed pages and is the most detailed account to emerge. She has helped to interna-tionalize the issue and encouraged European lawyers, activists and the Dutch government to push the issue both directly with Japan and in the

The Japanese government is fighting back John Humphrey, a past director of the UN Human Rights Division, says Japan has "pressured members of the UN Subcommission on Human Rights to drop compensation claims by Asian women forced to have sex with Japanese soldiers during World War II." Japan, he added, is "a very strong country with a lot of allies and this is a quid pro quo."

By denying use of coercion and refusing to contemplate compensation for the victims, Japan is ensuring that a history of bitterness with its Asian neighbors will not be laid to rest.

The writer, an Australian economist who is preparing a book on the "com-

California, San Diega. He contributed this comment to The New York Times. fort women," contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

#### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1893: Falstaff Acclaimed MILAN - The new opera by Verdi

was produced at the Scala tonight [Feb. 9]. Public excitement has reached a pitch scarcely paralleled in musical history. The audience filled the vast Opera House and greeted the composer and his libretust, Signor Boito, with prolonged applause. The new work is worthy to rank with the great masterpiece. Otello. It is skillfully arranged from The Merry Wives of Windsor with slight additions from King Henry IV. The music is original, and a strong comic element gives it a distinctive character, although it could not be described as light. The opera was received with boundless enthusiasm.

### 1918: Contagious Peace

BALE - Commenting on the peace treaty between the Quadruplice and the Ukraine signed today [Feb. 9] the Berliner Zeitung says: "Peace is signed. A bloc of about forty million

men is deducted from the fictive millions of our enemies, and henceforth desires to live on friendly neighborly terms with us. In northern Russia. which is delivered up to anarchy, chaos and famine, this peace will find a positive echo. Perhaps soon people will cease to ask what Trotzky is going to say, but will ask rather what is going to become of him. Bolshevikism is a contagious disease, but peace is even more contagious."

#### 1943: A 48-Hour Week WASHINGTON - From our New

York edition:) A minimum war-time work week of forty-eight hours was established for millions of Americans tonight [Feb. 9] through an executive order issued by President Roosevelt—an order which coincided with a sternly worded warning by James P. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization, that the Roosevelt administration intends to hold prices and wages in line to save the nation from "creeping inflation."

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Clinton Doesn't Seem to Have a New Policy for Asia By Chalmers Johnson

Rather than continue to pressure Japan to change its economy, negoti-ate the outcome of trade instead of the rules of trade. This approach is justified because Japan, as it admits, is not the kind of capitalist economy envisioned by the negotiators of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

Worse still, we are easily diverted from our problems in Asia to more The United States could set limits trivial matters." Much the same to Japan's trade surplus with it in overall dollar amounts - \$10 billion Many Asia-watchers waited for candidate Bill Clinton to outline his would be reasonable - or by requiring Japan to buy a certain amount of views on Asia. When he did not, we American high-tech manufactured excused him, saying he was running on domestic issues. We waited to see goods such as electronic devices, medical equipment, communications what his appointments might disclose

satellites and commercial aircraft. To slowly redefine Japan's depen-dent military and political relationship with America, Washington has to end its unqualified support of the ruling but utterly corrupt Liberal Democratic Party. In short, the Clinton administra-

tion must register awareness of the shift in the balance of power that has resulted in Japan becoming the world's richest country in per capita income and out-investing America in research and development, basic education and foreign aid.

China policy, set on a new course

by Richard Nixon and Henry Kissin-

ger in 1971, has to be reshaped be-

cause China has lost its global strategic significance while becoming ever more integrated into the world's fastest growing economic region. America ought to work quietly for human rights in China and maintain its most-favored-nation trade status, since it supports China's economic development. But it should press China to stop contributing to nuclear

proliferation — by, among other things, recognizing Vietnam and re-

fusing China's claims to sovereignty

over the whole South China Sea. To complicate China's decision making, the United States ought to continue supporting Taiwan's de-fenses, as President George Bush did with the sale of F-16s. South Korea should be strongly supported. It is the only Asian trad-

ing partner with which America has an equitable economic relationship, and the most democratic Asian na tion to emerge from the high-speed economic growth that occurred during the Cold War. But while reaffirming the mutual

security treaty with South Korea, Washington should withdraw U.S. ground forces, which no longer serve a military purpose. They are potential obstacles to unification with North Korea, because Pyongyang objects to their presence, and to consolidation of civilian rule in Scoul because they have been associated with military coups.
The United States needs to develop

a policy toward ASEAN, which went unnoticed in the presidential campaign even though both candidates knew that on Jan. 1 ASEAN would form a free trade area composed of 330 million people. America should contribute in ev-

ery possible way to ASEAN's unity,

for example by strengthening the economic development of the Philippines and administering the North American Free Trade Agreement so that ASEAN countries still have access to members' markets. To date, the Clinton administration

have an expert on Japan. At best, it

does not possess anyone with the strategic insights of a Henry Kissinger or a Zbigniew Brzezinski. II does not even

المكذاب الاعل

# Why Punish These People Who Just Want to Work?

By A. M. Rosenthal

N EW YORK — Harry was a working man. He loved the outdoors and was happiest farming laying track or trapping and trading fur in the snow country. But when he could not get work he liked, he took work he hated, like painting houses.

Harry was also an intellectual, nose in a book every spare hour. He obeyed the law - all laws except one kind.

In the first decade of this century, Harry broke the law of czarist Russia by

#### ON MY MIND

escaping across its borders. He lived and worked then in Canada and the United States, both of which he cherished. Three or four times, Harry had to go

from one to the other, to find work to feed his wife, Sarah, five daughters and a son. So he just did. Harry had no more regard for the U.S. law that blocked his way to work than for the czarist law that blocked his way to freedom.

On his last trip to the United States, when no work could be found in Canada, Harry and Sarah had no legal problem about the girls, who had been born during earlier U.S. sojourns. But the 4-year-old boy was Canadian-born. Harry took the train from Toronto. How he got his son across the border, he never explained to his boy; he probably thought it of little importance.

Harry fell off a painter's scaffold in New York, and died slowly. His son was then 12. All along, the boy thought he was an American citizen through his father's naturalization.

But at about 17, on my first contact with government — filling out papers for part-time work at college — I discov-ered that Harry had died before becoming a U.S. citizen.

Suddenly I was a foreigner, And when I could not state on what train I had arrived and with what papers, I was classified an illegally landed alien. I was handed an alien registration card and told to carry it always. So I remained, illegal and foreign in

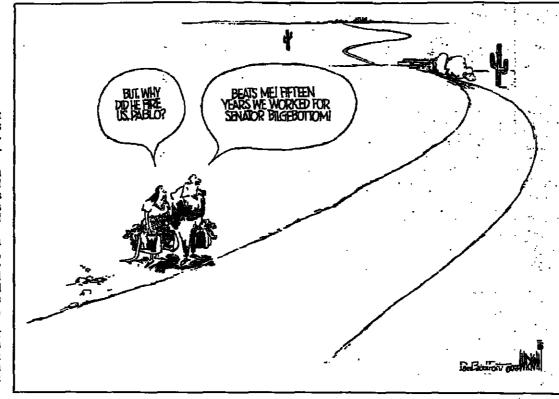
my country, until about 10 years later, when I could cross the border with return assured. Ever since I have detested the word "alien." It should be saved for creatures that jump out of bellies in movies. Immigrant is a better word, historically proud.

Decades later, prowling along a river with Texas rangers to see them catch crossing Mexicans, I stopped and sat on the ground. I said that's enough -- I am one of them, the wetbacks, and not them, the hunters.

In all the Zoe-1 and Zoe-2 talk there is hardly a word about immigrants them-selves, and how they believe that the right and duty to work come from God as America once believed too.

Now immigration is treated as some dour problem that America must overcome. Wasn't it yesterday that immigrants were not a problem but America's boon, a gift of muscle, mind and daring that helped farm the land, build the cities, run the schools and fill the country with music? "Illegal" immigrants are not some

dread disease. They are those trapped at



whatever moment by the latest swerve in laws that keep changing. The newest twist forces Americans who hire them to turn informer - an unpaid work-police. For me, the moral offense of Zoe-1

and Zoë-2 is that neither said that the law should be changed, lifting at least one burden of hypocrisy from the country's shoulders.

But what are we to do, people ask let them all in? Robert L. Bartley, editor of The Wall Street Journal, suggests exactly that in the National Review. But wouldn't that

create competition for jobs needed by American citizens? Maybe, sometimes, not often. And is

competition suddenly sinful? In Harry's time, American workers and unions did not tell him to stay out but to come in and help push up wages.
At least make the laws less persnick-

ety, so that more plain working people, like the "illegal" Irish craftsmen who bejewel New York, can live openly once arrived, not hunted. Make government enforce wage, hour and tax laws, not hound working men

Otherwise, what? Build a wall along the nation's borders, mine the waters? Even that will not keep out decent men and women in search of work.

tion of "illegals."

These people are strong, adventure-some, brave — the best. They will go where the bread and dignity of work is to be found, no matter the law or barbed wire, always have, always will.

cent work should be a cause for deporta-

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### **Dust Off the Sherman Act**

Regarding the U.S. auto industry's cooperative efforts in jointly lobbying the U.S. government to apply a 25 percent tariff on minivans and four-door sport-utility vehicles, and its recently announced plan to file claims against all imported passenger cars, President Bill Clinton ought to visit the Justice Department and blow the dust off the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890.

That act mandates civil and criminal penalties for companies and individuals that engage in or attempt to engage in "contracts, combinations in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states, or with foreign nations." The Sherman Act also provides for private parties to bring civil suits against each other with the successful party to receive triple damages.

To me the escapades of General Motors, Ford and Chrysler to force up the prices of imported vehicles look like a conspiracy which uses visible coercion imposed on the parties by the UN, no

or other tactics to impair competition with foreign manufacturers and their U.S. distribution networks.

If the Big Three insist on trying to wipe out competition through political neuvering instead of the marketplace, they may end up bankrupting themselves. Triple damages on \$43 billion is a lot of money, even today.

DAVID BLOOM Ssangyong Motor Co.

## Bosnia Is Not Insoluble

Regarding the report "What to Do in lossia: 2 Perspectives Collide" (Feb. 4)

Mr. Darnton states the dilemma clearly. A solution would be for Bosnia to become a self-governing trust territory of the United Nations. Self-government would proceed in 10 cantons in accordance with the Vance-Owen formula.

Since a settlement of any intercantonal dispute would be instantaneously

benefit could accrue from trying to foment further unrest. Also, if military intervention were needed, it would not establish a questionable precedent for great-power interference in the internal affairs of weaker states. During the trusteeship period, human rights violations could be likewise monitored with-

out transgressing sovereign rights.
To avoid future Bosnia-type tragedies, the concepts of sovereignty, territo-rial integrity and self-determination have to be reconciled. Peoples cannot be expected to behave properly in the absence of coherent principles and adequate machinery provisions. The problem is not insoluble.

JULIE DAHLITZ.

#### Neo-Nazis and the Klan

Regarding "Germany Seeks To Strip Nazis of Political Rights" (Dec. 10): I am shocked and saddened by the neo-Nazi violence in Germany, but I

neo-Nazis of their rights to free expression, voting, lawful assembly and polit-

My husband and I frequently travel in Germany. The vast majority of Germans we have met are passionately anti-Nazi. Young Germans still feel "responsible" for a war fought long before they were born. Germans have worked so hard for so long against their notonous past, they are determined to make sure that what

has been achieved is not endangered. They echo the sentiment, "Never again." The neo-Nazis are a serious problem, just as the Ku Klux Klan has been in the United States. Murderers and firebombers must be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. But does any American believe that the KKK could take over the American government? The Nazis will never return to power in Germany.

During a literary conference, my hus-band related how the American Civil Liberties Union, an organization with large Jewish support, defended the right of the American Nazi Party to march in Skokie, Illinois, a town with many Holoread with alarm Bonn's request to strip caust survivors. As a Jewish writer, my

imsband finds the American Nazis repugnant, but as an American, he believes in the inalienable right to free expression for everyone, including new Nazis.

That is all very well for you Americans," our interpreter told us. "But this is Germany. The neo-Nazis are fascists, they must be stopped, they must be silenced, eradicated at all costs."

But this is exactly what fascism is: the denial of rights for a minority in the guise of the greater public good. A war of words must be fought with words, not censorship. To deny neo-Nazis the right to peaceful assembly, free speech or votes only validates their positions.

LEE WOOD.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

# Between the Zoo and You: Twisted Words and Cages

By Charles Siebert

He lived just down the block at

Brooklyn's Prospect Park Zoo.

I used to go there often in the afternoon and then one day I found it closed. The sign at the fenced-off entrance said the zoo was being converted into a "cageless natural habitat." a claim I first thought redundant and then presumptuous, considering most of the world's remaining natural habitats are caged or fenced to keep us out and the animals in. As for the animals in Brooklyn, a zoo worker told me that a majority of them

#### MEANWHILE

had been placed in "safari-like facili-ties," mostly in the suburbs. I asked about the rhino. I found him the most challenging to draw near to — a stillness to be outmatched by, a breathing

part of prehistory, sensate toy, a treating part of prehistory, sensate stone. "Oh, you mean Rudy," said the worker. "He's living happily now some-place in Michigan." and women. Working should be no ofiense, ever. The contrary: Refusing de-

I have never accepted this. Who is to say that once he had suffered the initial ult, Rudy wanted to be displaced again? Perhaps he hated the suburbs, had become fond of the bleat of traffic and the daily outline of us, the socalled family of man, at the edge of

his nearsightedness. Now, according to the New York Zoological Society, we will no longer have zoos in the city. We are to refer to our fenced-off homes for the animals as

wildlife conservation parks." The word "zoo," they say, fails to describe what such homes do. Indeed, zoos are now the last refuge

for many species and their only hope of continuing. But zoological officials also feel the word has acquired too many

The common metaphor "This city is a zoo!" for example, now offends its source, the zoo itself.

Of course, urban dwellers might take offense at the suggestion, implicit in this latest rendition of politically correct wordplay, that our city no longer compares favorably with our zoos. Despite the sign changes, most of us will keep using the Z-word. Still, one has to wonder what zoo officials are trying to bide.

When we say a place is a zoo, we mean a patch of wildness within a larger intended order. Our efforts to place the animals further away from us in panoramic settings notwithstanding, that is what a zoo is: the actualization of a deep and, some would say, perverted impulse to have our city, our stay against wilderness and disorder, and a walled-in, visitable part of that wilderness as well.

For centuries this was an impulse only the powerful could act on. Egypt's Queen Hapshepsut in the 15th

Taxi de Calonda Co

N EW YORK—In 1990 my neighbor-hood rhinoces was taken away. century B.C. kept an assortment of ani-mals in her palace. Aristotle compiled the mals in her palace. Aristotle compiled the world's earliest known zoological text by describing 300 of the creatures in Alexander the Great's collection.

It was not until the late 18th century that the public city zoo and zoological society was born, a result of the French Revolution. In 1789 a mob raided Louis XVI's Ménagerie Royale. The animals they did not eat were sent to the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. Far from having a pejorative connotation, that zoo was seen as another aspect of a civilized

person's enlightenment. Six years after the Jardin des Plantes opened, an early study of animal sensibility took place. An orchestra played to an elephant. It swayed to marching mu-

sic and slept through a symphony. A city zoo is a compelling place for the harsh juxtapositions that have many people arguing against them or renaming them in order to disguise their role: the way Rudy's very presence seemed to throw the whole idea of a city into question, or the way staring at him eventual-

lon, or the way staring at min eventually made us examine who we are for having to spy on animals at all.

With the big mammals disappearing from their homes on earth, it might seem selfish to begrudge Rudy and others a reprieve from an old zoo in Brooklyn. Yet I am not sure what one has to do with the other, why the zoo down the block gets dismantled and renamed because the animals' home in the wild

has met the same fate. People go to a zoo for the same reason they always have, to look up close at the ways we did not evolve, to see other renditions of "zoion," the Greek word meaning "living being," from which zoo derives. We look at the animal down the

block in order to travel a world away. Now, however, we are being told that we have discovered and displaced too much of the animals' world to feel anything but guilt about keeping them in

such a clear-cut rendition of our own. We have arrived at an odd juncture where we are not only bringing animals from far away just to place them in thick, jungle settings where we cannot see them. With the change of a name, we are also trying to hide from ourselves that we have come to a zoo to look at

them in the first place. The message from the zoological society is that we should not have zoos even

as we go on having them. As Rainer Maria Rilke, who spent many hours in the Jardin des Plantes,

wrote in the "Duino Elegies":
"The shrewd animals/notice that we're not very much at home/in the world we've expounded."

Mr. Siebert is writing a book about the blurring of the urban and natural The New York Times.

# When you invest in Pakistan, there are around 32 million people to make your products. And another 1.2 billion to buy

Liberal economic reforms and high returns on investments are attracting multinational companies to Pakistan on an unprecedented scale.

Some, like Gillette and Coca-Cola, have come to take advantage of the seventh largest domestic market in the world: over 114 million people and a current GDP of 6.5% growth. Others, such as Daewoo, Alcatel and Shell, are capitalising on the government's aggressive

privatisation programme. They are playing a major role in developing Pakistan's infrastructure by building roads, expanding telecommunications and powering the nation.

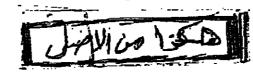
And then there are companies like Johnson & Johnson. They are reaping the numerous benefits of Pakistan's Export Processing Zones including no import or export tariffs, tax holidays up to the year 2000, minimum red tape for

set-up, access to abundant raw materials and a productive, low-cost workforce of around 32 million people. And they are not alone. Over 229 industrial units worth around \$210 million are already operational.

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# Economy Seen as Key to U.S. Asia Policy

By Paul F. Horvitz

utional Herald Tribune WASHINGTON - To sift the clues in search of President Bill Clinton's view of Asia is to discover something already well known but rarely applied to foreign policy: that Mr. Clinton wants, above all, to place the U.S. economy on a sound, competitive footing.

No other policy goal looms larger, judging by the advice the White House gets from Asia experts, by the people Mr. Clinton has appointed, by the testimony of Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, and by Mr. Clinton's pub-

From this overarching goal flow the more specific aims Mr. Clinton and Mr. Christopher appear to have set out for East Asia: To redress U.S. trade deficits with Japan

and China. • To avoid any military entanglement that

could prevent the White House from cutting the U.S. defense budget. • To see Asian powers enhance their domes-

tic economies for the sake of improved global To encourage democracy and free markets,

especially in China. Some analysts argue that, if economic con-

cerns are paramount, Mr. Clinton could also seek to restore diplomatic relations with Viet-nam. Mike Mochizuki, an expert on Japan and an occasional Clinton adviser, argues that this makes sense strategically and economically but carries a political cost at home.

What Asian leaders are acutely eager to learn is how the new American president plans to implement an Asia policy that they already emerge soon, but senior U.S. officials seem to be signaling that they will proceed more conser-vatively than Mr. Clinton's campaign rhetoric

suggested.
It probably will be a couple of months before the Asia policy surfaces, unless there is some sort of crisis," Mr. Mochizuki said.

Mr. Christopher, in his Senate confirmation hearings last month, left little doubt that he would be focusing on trade and economic issues more keenly than has perhaps any recent SECTEMENT OF STATE.

The first "pillar" of U.S. foreign policy, he declared, will be "to elevate America's economic security as a primary goal." And he said he would increasingly pursue "economic diploma-

There is no need for an Asian version of NATO, Mr. Christopher said, because the current trend in the Pacific of regional organiza tions based on "economic units" is preferable. At stake for the United States in Asia is a U.S-Pacific trading relationship that totaled

By Don Oberdorfer

gious group of former U.S. officials

and experts on Asia has urged Pres-

ident Bill Clinton to abandon his

commitment to place conditions on

A "large majority" of a 74-mem-

ber study group recommended that preferential trade status for China

not be withdrawn or placed under

new conditions, according to a re-

port by the group. It was led by a ing, the report said.

U.S. trade benefits for China.

ezton Post Service

WASHINGTON - A presti-

\$316 billion in 1991, compared with a U.S.European trade level of \$221 billion.

signaled a policy that goes well beyond containment of communism.

Trade with Japan is at the core, Mr. Christopher said last month that he wanted to help open Japanese markets but also wished to steer clear of the reefs of recrimination."

Mr. Mochizuki, who teaches international relations at the University of Southern California, has told Clinton advisers that the White House needs to negotiate agreements with Japan that result in a larger market share for U.S. products. At the same time, the president must guard against the creation of a powerful protecionist coalition at home, Mr. Mochizuki said in

Mr. Christopher told the senators that he would emphasize "preventive diplomacy" worldwide. But according to a number of analysts, a pivotal question is whether flash points in the Balkans, Russia, Haiti and the Middle East will so dominate Mr. Christopher's attention that he is unable to pursue long-term goals

The general view, however, is that Mr. Clinton will eventually focus more on Asia than his predecessor did.

"The Bush administration paid so little at-tention to Asia that it is hard for it to recede further down on the agenda," Daniel Unger, an Asia expert at Georgetown University, said in an interview. He added that Mr. Clinton "clearly is interested in having a more aggressive trade policy, and most of the trade problems are in Fast Asia."

Mr. Clinton himself has relatively little Asia experience beyond trade missions to Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan while governor of Arkansas.

Mr. Unger says that a continuing challenge will be preventing trade disputes from dominat-ing political goals. The president should, for example, stress that Japan is worthy of a seat on the United Nations Security Council, both Mr. Unger and Mr. Mochizuki believe. Both also Washington could benefit from assuming a less ambivalent role in ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations.

According to these and other analysts, two potential political crises in Asia that could command Mr. Clinton's attention are pre-election violence in Cambodia and Chinese claims to the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

None of the points Mr. Christopher made in his confirmation hearings were stronger than those concerning China. He believes Beijing must curb its exports of sensitive military equipment, help erase a \$17 billion trade surplus with the United States and move forward

Panel Fears Backfire if U.S. Curbs China Trade

former deputy secretary of state,

John C. Whitehead, and a former World Bank president, Barber B.

Such steps would be "counter-

productive," the report contended,

and would harm the most dynamic

sectors of the Chinese economy. It

would also place U.S. business at a

competitive disadvantage in China

and make it impossible to achieve a

balance among rights, economic and security objectives with Beij-

Conable Jr.

The report, issued Monday, was

the opening move in what special-ists on the region expect will be an

extensive governmental debate on

U.S. policy toward China. The sub-

ject has been one of repeated con-

and Democrats

frontations between Republicans

Since army troops killed democ-

racy demonstrators near Tianan-

men Square in Beijing in 1989.

Congress has repeatedly voted to

place human rights requirements

and other conditions on the contin-

"Our policy will be to seek to facilitate a broad, peaceful revolution in China from communism to democracy by encouraging the forces of economic and political liberalization," he told the senators. China's trade surplus, he said, "cries out for correction."

Nevertheless, Mr. Christopher has sought to avoid a head-on collision with Beijing over whether Washington should renew favorable trading status for China. Washington, he said, must keep in mind "the advantages" of retaining most-favored-nation status as long as China cuments human rights improvements.

"Creative diplomacy" will be needed on China, he conceded, and he ruled out unilateral U.S. recognition of an independent Tibet. In his extensive remarks on Asia policy last month. Mr. Christopher also made these • "Significant" U.S. forces should remain in

South Korea as long as North Korea poses a threat. U.S. troops should also remain in Japan. This presence will help compensate for the loss of U.S. bases in the Philippines.

 Supporting further steps to unify Korea may have to await a clearer shift in power from Kim Il Sung to his son.

 Dominance over Cambodia by Khmer Rouge forces would be "unacceptable" to the United States. United Nations forces there should be allowed to react more strongly to

• The United States should create Radio Free Asia to encourage changes in China, Vietnam and elsewhere. • APEC, the fledgling Asia Pacific Economic

Coordination group, is a "very promising" regional organization One Asia expert said to be familiar with White House thinking foresees a "modest" mil-

itary retrenchment by the United States, This will be driven largely by budgetary pressures rather than desire to withdraw. The chief Asia policy official in the State Department is Winston Lord, the former am-

bassador in Beijing. This has given rise to some anxiety among Japan experts that China will dominate Washington's Asia agenda. Some also believe that China will dominate simply ause it presents more acute problems for Washington than Japan does.

Others cite the naming of Thomas C. Hubbard as a deputy to Mr. Lord, Mr. Hubbard, the U.S. deputy chief of mission in Manila, is a career foreign service officer who headed the State Department's Japan bureau in the Reain human rights issues.

With the Cold War over, Mr. Christopher

gan administration. He has had three postings to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.

uation of trade benefits for China.

but each time this was vetoed by

During the election campaign, Mr. Clinton repeatedly called for

the imposition of such conditions,

attacking President George Bush

In statements since the election,

President Clinton has toned down

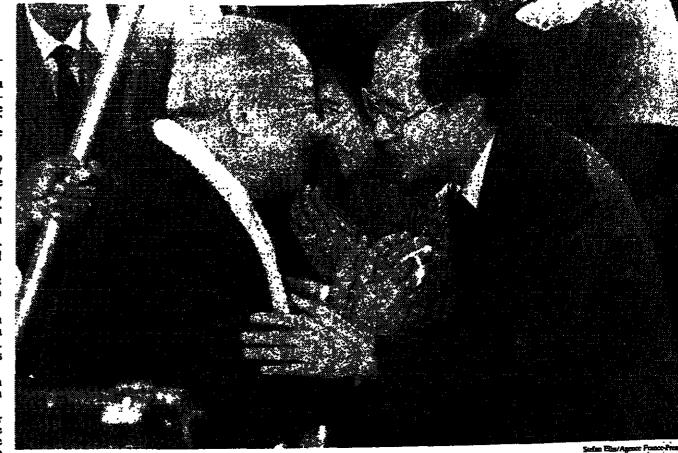
his rhetoric but continued to advo-

cate placing conditions on most-

favored-nation trade status.

President George Bush.

for "coddling China."



Prince Norodom Sihanouk being welcomed to Phnom Penh on Tuesday by Yasushi Akashi, the UN representative in Cambodia.

# A Wary Sihanouk Returns to Cambodia

PHNOM PENH - The Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, returned to Phnom Penh on Tuesday to be host to President François Mitterrand later this week and to preside over a meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council.

The prince, who received a warm welcome, expressed concern about the United Nation's shaky peace plan for his country.

Asked about the state of the peace agreement, he replied: "I'm not pessimistic but I cannot say I'm optimistic. I'm going to try and tackle the different problems." Khmer Rouge guerrillas have re-

fused to take part in UN-brokered elections, and there has been a campaign of political violence and assassination directed against the main opposition parties. UN peacekeepers were investi-

gating an overnight attack on UN offices in the northwestern part of the country that left 5 Cambodians dead and 16 wounded. Prince Sihanouk, 70, arrived aboard a North Korean jet. He left Cambodia in November and has been suffering from circulation

problems attributed to his diet, according to Chinese doctors. He spent most of his time in Beijing, here he had long lived in exile. Accompanied by his wife, Prin-

cess Monique, Prince Sihanouk appeared relaxed and in a warm mood as he exchanged greetings with a long line of Cambodian offi-cials and diplomats. He appeared eager to move quickly past the Khmer Ronge leader, Khieu Samphan, and only briefly feigned a

Wednesday when he heads a meet-

On Thursday he will meet Mr. wants a presidential election.

Mitterrand, who will be arriving (AFP,

Prince Sihanonk faces a busy from Vietnam for a two-day visit.

Schedule this week, beginning on Asked if he would change his Asked if he would change his mind about running in presidential ing of the Supreme National Council, the national reconciliation body already made clear his views on the that is made up of all the country's subject. But he has changed his factions.

#### Nobel Laureates to Pressure Burma

By Philip Shenon New York Times Service

BANGKOK — In an umsual lobbying campaign, the Dalai Lama and several other recipients of the Nobel Peace Prize plan to meet in Thailand next week and travel to the Burma border to demand freedom for Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the dissident who won the 1991 peace prize and who is now under house arrest in

Organizers of the meeting said that the others planning to attend the meeting were Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu of South Africa; Oscar Arias Sanchez, the former president of Costa Rica; Mairead Maguire and Betty Williams, who led a campaign to end violence in Northern Ireland; and Adolpho Perez Esquivel of Argentina, who helped expose a wave of governmentsanctioned killings in Argentina in the 1970s.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been detained under armed guard since 1989 in her family's lakeside villa in Rangoon, and has been allowed only a handful of visits with her husband and two children.

The participation of the Dalai Lama, winner of the 1989 peace prize, was made possible on Monday when the government of Thailand said it would grant him a

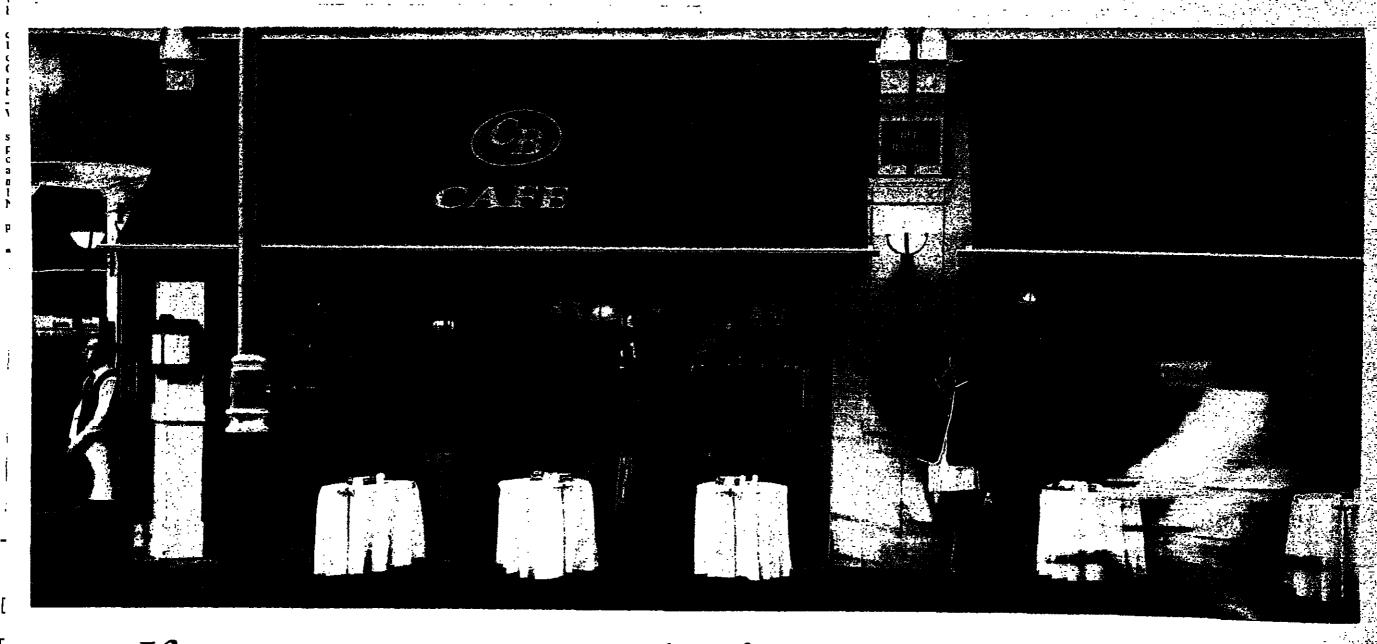
visa. Earlier, Thai officials had suggested that he would be denied a visa out of concern that his visit would anger China.

Officials organizing the action next week said the prize recipients would travel to the Thai-Burma border to meet with students and other dissidents who fled Burma after a 1988 crackdown on democracy The Thai foreign minister, Prasong Soonsiri, was

quoted in Bangkok newspapers as saying that the government had decided to allow the Dalai Lama and other Nobel laureates to travel to Thailand to join in next week's protest on behalf of Daw Aung San Sun-

The hosts of the Bangkok conference, the Interna-tional Center for Human Rights and Democratic Development, said that they had received confirmation that the Dalai Lama would attend the four-day gathering that is scheduled to begin in Bangkok on Feb. 17.

Rangoon junta spokesmen have been quoted as saying that Daw Aung San Sun Kyi will be held under house arrest indefinitely unless she agrees to quit politics and leave Burma.



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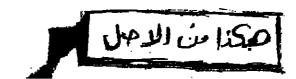
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Yeltsin Seeks Alternative to Referendum Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches
MOSCOW — President Boris N.

Yeltsin agreed Tuesday to consider alternatives to a constitutional ref-"Let us proclaim 1993 the year of a moratorium on all political fist-fighting and other major events," erendum that many politicians said

of the Constitutional Court, Valeri D. Zorkin, in a televised debate. terms should be cut by the same new charter to replace the Soviet-era constitution. Mr. Yeltsin and parliamentary

The compromise quickly began hard-liners, led by Mr. Khasbulatov, have been locked in a bitter
struggle for months over whether
the president or the parliament
the president or the parliament
the president of the parliament that the parliam might destabilize Russia.

Mr. Yeltsin told a constitutional commission that he wanted to meet his conservative rival, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, and the chief justice

fighting and other major events, he said.

"I am in favor of early elections," he said, "but they should have the upper hand. Mr. Zorkin forged a compromise in December: a nationwide referendum on a set of basic principles for a months over whether the president or the parliamentary elections the president or the parliament and parliamentary elections next year. Mr. Yeltsin's term is currently scheduled to expire in 1995 on a set of basic principles for a months over whether the president or the parliament and parliamentary elections next year. Mr. Yeltsin's term is currently scheduled to expire in 1995 on a set of basic principles for a months over whether the president or the parliament and parliamentary elections next year. Mr. Yeltsin's term is currently scheduled to expire in 1995 on a set of basic principles for a months over whether the president or the parliament and parliamentary elections next year. Mr. Yeltsin's term is currently scheduled to expire in 1995 on a set of basic principles for a months over whether the president or the parliament and parliamentary elections next year. Mr. Zorkin, the mediator, and the chief justice

> dictator to power.
>
> Mr. Yeltsin discussed the referendum Tuesday with regional and district administrators, among his pillars of support. Some urged him to call off the referendum, according to Vyacheslav Kostikov, a Yeltsin spokesman. He said Mr. Yeltsin asked for a few days to consider options and confer with politicians.

warned of the dangers of holding a

referendum, saying it could bring a

(AP, Reuters)

# Labor Bids to Trip Major on Maastricht

By John Darnton

New York Times Service
LONDON — The Labor Party has decided to oppose the Conservative government on a point that could complicate or even threaten

Britam's ratification of the treaty to achieve monetary and political unity in Europe. The Labor Party leader, John Smith, in an interview Tuesday in The Times, also held

out the prospect of an alliance with some Conservatives who oppose the treaty.

If that happened, Prime Minister John Major would probably find it difficult to win ratification of the Maastricht treaty in Parliament, this printer.

In November, Mr. Major defeated a simi-lar Labor-Tory backbencher coalition in Parliament by only three votes, and that was with the support of 19 Liberal Democrats who would not be likely to back him this time. Britain's efforts to come to grips with the Maastricht treaty — a document that many people here regard with suspicion - have

fallen into a snare of conflicting political principles and ambitions.

Both the Conservative and Labor leadership, in theory, support Britain's membership in the European Community as it seeks to become a more unified political entity. Some of that support, however, has been eroded by the economic buffeting that came when Britain withdrew the weakening pound from the Community's exchange-rate mechanism in September.

At issue is a provision in the treaty signed in Maastricht in December 1991 that allowed Britain to opt out of the treaty's "social chapter." That chapter regulates working conditions and such things as managementlabor consultations and equality of opportu-

nity between men and women. Mr. Major opposed the provisions, fearing they would be costly to British industry, and at his insistence they were relegated to a protocol that was signed by the other Com-munity members but not by Britain. Mr.

Major then used the exemption as a major selling point to gain the Conservative Party's support for the treaty despite a campaign by skeptics including Mr. Major's predecessor, Margaret Thatcher.

In his interview in The Times, Mr. Smith said he would press for an amendment to end Britain's exemption from the social chapter. Although Mr. Major presumably could not accept such an amendment, it would appeal to left-wing Labor members as well as to Britain's third party, the Liberal Democrats.

In addition, some members of the Conservative Party who oppose closer ties with the rest of the Community have been talking about supporting the amendment — not because they approve of the social provisions but because they calculate that it would amount to a change in the treaty that would have to be approved by all Community governments. ernments, further slowing the Community's unity process.

OUTLOOK FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY - A PERSONAL VIEW Wisse Dekker, Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Philips Electronics N.V.

15.30 CLOSING REMARKS
Jean-Charles Rouher, Secretary General, International Cham

# MITTERRAND: Visit Raises Hopes in Vietnam an entourage of more than 200 people. "France would like to make Vietnam a stepping stone for business in Indochina and use Indochina as a stepping stone to Asia" thorities that was attended by more than 100 representatives of Japanese companies. Whereas Vietnam embargo is lifted. Mr. Mitterrand told General Anh on Tuesday that Emrore it asserts a senior Vietnam.

china as a stepping stone to Asia," a senior Vietnamese official said.

French officials have expressed concern that Japan, in seeking to expand its trade and investment in the region, could turn Vietnam into a virtual "economic colony."

Last week, the Japanese Federa
Con of Federa
President George Bush eased the embargo on Dec. 14, allowing tion of Economic Organizations, American companies to open ofknown as Keidanren, held a joint fices and sign contracts with Vietnamese annam. But American companies

U.S. companies have shown increasing interest in Vietnam since

Europe, it now counts Japan as its intervene to restore Vietnam's eligi-bility for IMF and World Bank leading trade partner, with \$1.2 bil-[One of Mitterrand's economic

dvisers, meanwhile, announced that France would double its direct financial aid to Vietnam to \$65 million this year, and added that Mittearand had agreed to consider Hanoi's request to cancel its \$290 million debt to France, Agence

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#### lion in total volume last year. Japan currently ranks fifth in investment in Vietnam

CLINTON: A Habit of Taking His Time on Decisions (Continued from page 1)

trated on setting broad principles and selling his plan

In many ways, Mr. Clinton most resembled Frank-Beschloss. "Roosevelt was expert in hearing out many House aides maintain, leaving the president with no people within his administration, many of whom disagreed with one another, making them all feel they had from his campaign pledge to lift the ban. been listened to and included." Mr. Beschloss said. "It helped bind people to him and also kept these people in suspended animation" until the president was ready

to succeed, Mr. Beschloss notes, was the president's

politically costly fight over lifting the ban on homo-sexuals in the military.

Mr. Clinton's defenders argue that the timing on that issue was not his to control. The military and its lin D. Roosevelt, according to a historian, Michael R. allies in the Senate ambushed Mr. Clinton, White

Even some Clinton aides, however, concede that the issue would have faded had Mr. Clinton stuck to his plan and had an economic package ready the day he took office. "That was probably unrealistic from the But while Roosevelt's way clearly worked for him,
Mr. Beschloss and others question whether the same
start, said a senior aide. But it was Mr. Clinton who
first raised expectations that he would be able to achieve that goal,

"exquisite sense of timing," a sixth sense about the ideal time to release a decision to the public.

By contrast, poor timing has been Mr. Clinton's them yell and scream," said a White House aide who chief problem in the last few weeks, particularly in the

# DUTCH: A New Law Code Makes Euthanasia Easier

(Continued from page 1)

euthanasia in 1990 and approximately 400 cases of physician-assisted suicide, or about 2 percent of all deaths in the Netherlands. It suggested that doctors had evidently refused the majority of the requests because in the same year there were some 9,000 requests for

In a parallel study, researchers made under pressure from others; from four universities reported that in two-thirds of the cases, enthanain two-thirds of th sia was performed by the family doctor, in the home. They said that request enthanasia explicitly, over 85 percent were cancer patients a period of time - not on an im-

Please allow up to 3 weeks for delivery.

and that the remainder included people suffering from AIDS and multiple sclerosis, all of them in the final stages of their lives.

The conditions under which Dutch doctors will not be prosecuted have already been cited in a number of cases in court.

The doctor must be sure that the

competent and well-informed of all solutions that could prolong life. Another experienced physician must see the patient independently and support the decision.

■ A Suicide in Michigan The retired patholigist Jack Ke-

request to die is voluntary and not vorkian helped another person end third suicide in five days that he had assisted and the 12th since he began the practice in 1990.



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London, March 25-26, 1993

| Ama   | ior international conference co-sponsored by the Internation  | anal Hera |  |
|-------|---|-----------|--|
|       | MARCH 25  |           | MARCH 26   |
| 09.00 | KEYNOTE ADDRESS The Rt. Hon. Lord Young of Graffham, Executive Chairman, Cable & Wireless plc   | 09.00     | KEYNOTE ADDRESS Heinz Riesenhuber, Former Minister of Research & Technology, Germany   |
| 09.45 | THE PEACE DIVIDEND - IMPLICATIONS FOR R&D François Heisbourg, Senior Vice President, Strategic Development, Matra Détense & Espace, Paris Phillip Cheney, Vice President, Engineering, Raytheon Co, Lexington, MA | 09.30     | INVESTING IN R&D: ESTABLISHING CRITERIA FOR PUBLIC & PRIVATE SECTORS  Moderator Michael Oborne, Head. Science & Technology Policy Division, OECD, Paris Jürgen Drews, President, International R&D, and Member of the Executive Committee, Roche Group, Nutley, N.J. |
| 10.45 | Coffee  |           | Edward Leigh, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Technology, U.K.  |
| 11.15 | GENERATING PROFITS FROM NEW TECHNOLOGIES  Moderator: Michael D. Uva, Executive Director & Head of the European Technology Group, Morgan Startley International.   |           | John Nelson, Vice Chairman, Lazard Brothers, London<br>Robb Wilmot, Chairman, OASiS Group plc  |
|       | London  | 11.10     | Coffee   |
|       | Reto Braun, President and Chief Operating Officer, Unisys   | 11 20     | THE CONTROVERSIAL ROLE OF SUBSIDIES  |
|       | Corp. Blue Bell, P.A.<br>François L'Epizitienier, Member of the Executive Committee,<br>Ciba-Gelay A.G.   | 11.30     | A Corporate View: Jorma Olilla, President & Chief Executive Officer, Nokia Corp., Helsinki   |
|       | Blaine Davis, Vice President, Corporate Strategy & Development, AT&T, Basking Ridge, N.J.   |           | A Commission View: Joan Majo Cruzate, Deputy Director<br>General, Information Technologies and Industries, and Telecom-<br>munications, E.C., Brussels   |
| 12.45 | Lunch - hosted by Unisys, Europe & Africa Division<br>DOLLARS & DNA: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR BIO-<br>TECHNOLOGY   | 12.30     | TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS   |
|       | Bernadine Healey, Director, National Institute of Health, U.S.A.  |           | Moderator: Richard Bate, Director, ICC UK<br>Martin Fransman, Director, Institute for Japanese-European  |
| 14.45 | HARNESSING BRAIN POWER: THE ROLE OF BASIC RE-<br>SEARCH   |           | Technology Studies, University of Edinburgh  Ian A Harvey, Chief Executive, British Technology Group   |
|       | Moderator: Axel Krause, Corporate Editor, International Herald<br>Tribune   |           | Boris Saltykov, Minister of Science and Technology, Russia<br>Guy de Selliers, Deputy Head, Merchant Banking, European   |
| -     | Praveen Chaudhari, Research Scientist, IBM Research Divi-<br>sion, Yorkown Heichts, N.Y.  |           | Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London  |
|       | Ulrich Seiftert, Member of the Board, R&D, Volkswagen A.G.  | 13.30     | Lunch  |

GLOBAL CORPORATE ALLIANCES: DO THEY WORK? Kartheinz Kaska, former President and CEO, Siemens A.G. Edward G Krubeelk, Director, McKinsey & Co., Munich Konrad Seltz, German Ambassador to Italy, and author of "The

18,00 Cocktalk

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# Aid Groups in Somalia Find Food Is Being Skimmed Off by Village Elders

By Diana Jean Schemo New York Times Service

GORSENE, Somalia - The scene awaiting relief workers was galling yet familiar. A courtyard that should have been in use as a feeding kitchen was covered with animal waste, with no caldron in sight; the self-appointed elders demanded salaries to haul water they said was 10 kilometers away, although the village had a dam and two wells.

Five days earlier, the Red Cross had given Gorsene's elders a 10-day supply of food for the kitchen that ended up being sold at the market in Baidoa. The relief organization CARE had delivered hundreds of sacks of wheat to Gorsene, and Goal, an Irish charity, had brought porridge, oil, milk, butter, biscrits, sugar and

"The Red Cross sends us 200 sacks of rice, and 180 go to the market," Bareh Hussein Hassan, a farmer, told Thomas Niederle, a Red Cross worker who had come to check on whether the kitchen was operating. Hussein Hassan impatiently waved a hand toward a group of elders gathered nearby. "We never receive any

food. They have very deep pockets."

The price at which the elders sell the donated rice is very low - \$8 for a 110-pound (50pound) sack. But even this price is out of sight for people like Hussein Hassan who rarely has

any money these days. As the famine and fighting that have killed more than 300,000 subsides, relief officials are taking a closer look at the terms set by elders and factional leaders to assure delivery of aid. Only the tasteless porridge, which has no They are renegotiating agreements that bor-

dreds of sacks of dry food intended for the

In villages like Gorsene, some aid groups are only now discovering that other agencies have also been providing help, meaning that more was delivered than may have been needed.

"In the beginning, there were people dying everywhere in Baidoa," said Paul Oberson, head of the Red Cross operation in Baidoa. "The most important thing was to get food to them. We couldn't stop to worry about how much of it was being taken off the top."

While most aid workers agree that some stealing is inevitable, the level of corruption here goes beyond mere skimming. In the worst cases, leaders leave only the dregs for their

Aid workers say the only recourse left is to

kets loses value on the open market and becomes less attractive to looters.

Leaders whose villages lie on the road to far-flung pockets of hunger have demanded food as a kind of road toll for safe passage. And elders in villages like Gorsene, a dusty outpost some 32 kilometers (20 miles) southwest of Baidoa, usually demand a hefry share of any food or supplies provided to displaced people who come here, relief workers said. There are five camps in Gorsene for such refugees.

The displaced get the worst of everything, said Mary Corbett, an aid worker in Goal's office in Baidoa. The Irish aid group has been running a feeding kitchen and clinic at Gorsene since September, she said, but only learned recently that the Red Cross has been delivering food to the village since Aug. 20.

value in Somalia's marketplaces, reached the village on extortion and addressing the worst village's humary families.

At another village on the road from Banqua flood the market with relief supplies so that cases of corruption, like the diversion of hundred from food to cooking pots to blanders told relief everything from food to cooking pots to blanders told relief workers that 600 of 900 sacks of wheat had been looted on the road from Baidoa, Ms. Corbett

> "I checked their storeroom and saw sacks of wheat they were trying to sell," she said. "They told me they bought it at the market."

> ■ Warlord Snubs Talks With Marines Somalia's leading warlord, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, failed to attend talks that he had requested with U.S. commanders on Tuesday after American troops detained his top lieutenant for illegal arms possession, Reuters reported from Mogadishu.

> For whatever reason he has decided not to turn up and has not said why," said Colonel Buck Bedard, commander of U.S. Marmes in Somalia's capital, Mogadishu.

The talks were called by General Aidid to discuss security issues and to thank the American-led multinational force for establishing a school in Mogadishu, Colonel Bedard said after waiting for the warlord for more than an hour. General Aidid's snub of the Americans followed the brief detention on Monday of Omar Jess, a former army officer who controls several thousand militiamen and who is allied to the general. Colonel Jess was stopped at a military

roadblock near Mogadishu. The U.S. military command said Colone. Jess and 31 supporters were released after questioning about machine guns, rocket-propelled grenades and lighter weapons found in their wo vehicles.

Under operational rules drawn up by the 23nation force to end looting of food aid, no one is allowed to carry weapons without its permis-

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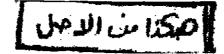
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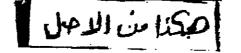
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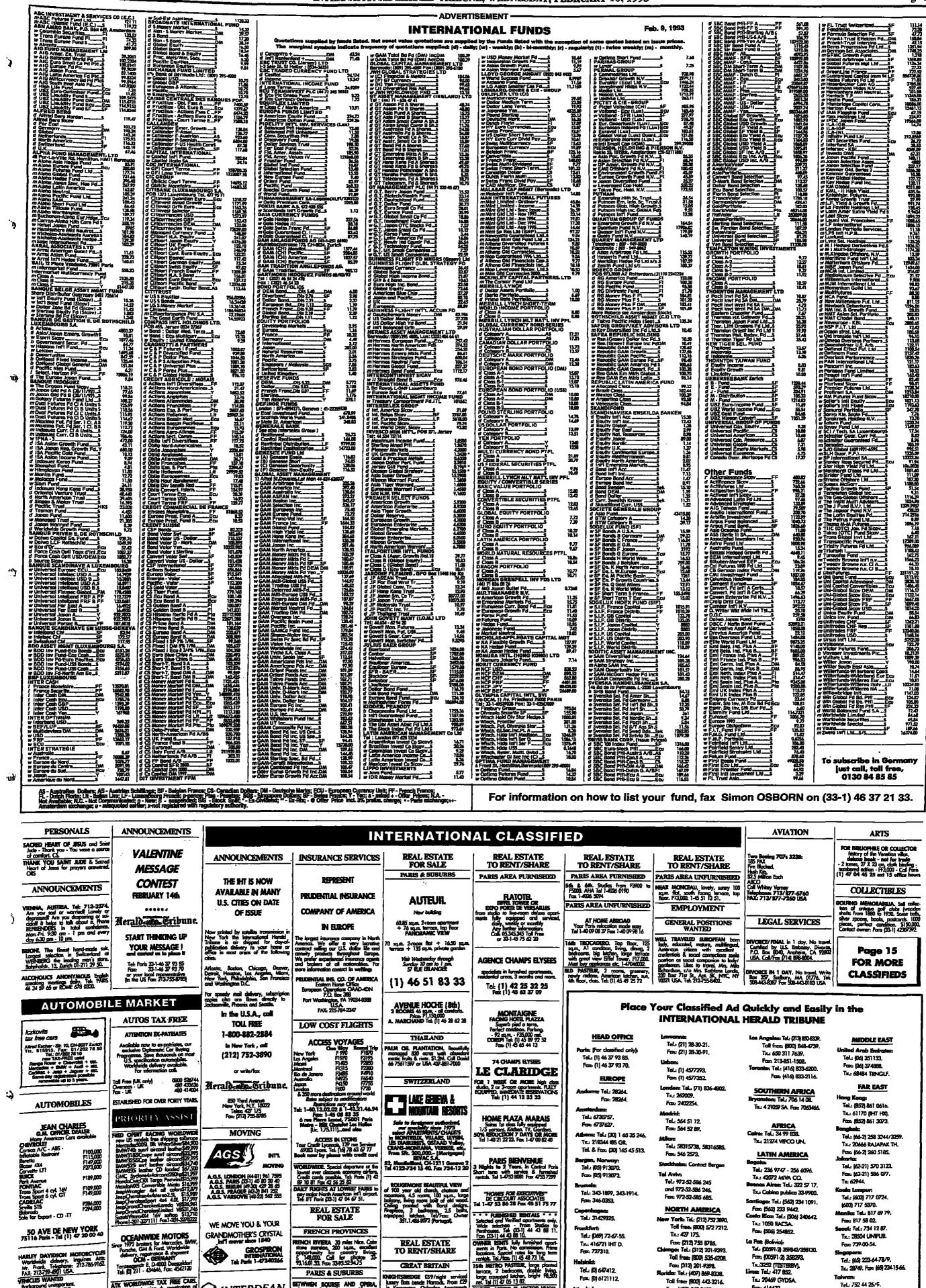
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# Golden Globes: Who Pays Tab?

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

OLLYWOOD - Is this another Golden Globes crisis? Is this like the embarrassing Pia Zadora incident? It has been two weeks since the Hollywood Foreign Press Association unexpectedly awarded the Golden Globe for best picture of the year to "Scent of a Woman." The film won over such acclaimed movies as "Howards End," "A Few Good Men," "The Crying Game" and "Unforgiven."

But now Hollywood is buzzing that numerous members of the foreign press group flew en masse to New York to see the film and to meet Al Pacino, its star, before the vote. Coincidentally, the group voted Pacino best actor. Who paid for what remains very unclear,

Executives at Universal Pictures, which made the film, give differing accounts of who picked up the bills. One executive said the studio paid, another said the foreign press group might have doled out some money for the air fare. And the Hollywood Foreign Press Association says it's not really sure.

"What's the difference if we paid or not?" asked Mirjana Van Blaricom, the president of the organization, who said she wrote for Swedish and Norwegian newspapers. "Most of the time we take care of our trips. Sometimes we pay. It depends. The important thing for us is the interview. Who paid for what is irrelevant.

Hollywood's relationship with journalists, foreign or American. has sometimes been more than murky, and studios often pick up the air fare and hotel bill a press junkets for television stations and smaller newspapers. (The New York Times is among the many large news organizations that bar such arrangements.)

But this incident involving "Scent of a Woman" seems a bit more blatant than usual since it came so close to the group's voting its

One seemingly embarrassed senior studio executive said, "I've been waiting for somebody to ask about this." But another studio executive, who also spoke on condition of anonymity, said there was nothing wrong or improper about members of the association flying to New York for a session with a movie star. Free of charge, or not.

The annual awards are given by the 87-member press association, made up mostly of foreign free-lancers who write for overseas publications. In recent years, the Golden Globes have been viewed as being somewhat influential on the Academy Awards. And the prizes are exploited by movie studios who lavishly cite the Golden Globe Awards in promoting their films.

UT the Foreign Press Association has always been a bit mysterious, even by Hollywood's slippery standards. Its members' publications are rarely listed in the phone direc-tory. Some of the journalists don't seem to write much. And over the years several of them have reportedly also owned

And then there was that unfortunate incident in 1981 when the group heralded Pia Zadora as newcomer of the year for her performance in the flop "Butterfly." It was later revealed that Zadora's producer (and husband) Meshulam Riklis, had flown the group to Las Vegas before the vote for a few days of non-moviegoing.

As for the "Scent of a Woman" trip in early December, reports of the number of association members who went to New York range from 30 to far more. As for who picked up the tab, Van Blaricom said, "It depends on what our editors wanted us to do."

Wherever their editors are, though, they are undoubtedly aware that the members of the Hollywood Foreign Press Association put on a terrific awards show. Virtually every major star in town appears partly because it's common knowledge that a star won't win an award unless he or she guarantees an appearance at the dinner.



# Who's Hot in Pop? The Unofficial Top 10

By Robert Hilburn Los Angeles Times Service

OS ANGELES -- Who's the hottest property in the record business? That's not an easy question, but with conglomerates ting zillions of dollars on it, the Los Angeles Times set out to conduct some independent research.

The first thing we did was to declare everyone — from Michael Jackson to Pearl Jam — a free agent. Then we called 25 movers and shakers in the music but and asked: What acts would you

The issue wasn't favorite artists, but the ones that are likeliest to sell the most records through the remainder of the '90s.

So how did Michael Jackson, Madonna and the other big-money players fare?

Stockholders of Sony, Time Warner and PolyGram aren't going to be pleased to hear how industry insiders described some of their multimillion-dollar acquisitions:

"In decline" (Madonna). "Out of touch" (Michael Jack-

"A manifestation of production" (Janet Jackson).
"Looks a little lost to me" (Prince).

"Too old" (Aerosmith)

Stones).

None of those acts finished in the Top 10 in the poll to determine the pop world's hottest properties and three didn't finish in the Top

About Madonna, one panelist said: "She is probably the marketing genius of all time, but I think she outgenius-ed herself this time around with the book, the movie and the album. There's really a

EGARDING Michael Jackson, the biggest pop star of the '80s, another panelist said: "Image-wise he has played himself out, and musically he really isn't keeping up with what is happening to kids today. I think he is gone, over, fin-

So who was the big winner? Rock 'n' roll.

Despite all the talk about rock's losing its commercial edge as the baby boomers turn to country and easy-listening alternatives, rock acts captured six of the first 10 positions in the poll, including the top four spots.

The top choice: U2, by a margin of almost 2 to 1. With 10 points for every first place mention, nine for every second and so forth, the Irish rock group generated a whopping 165 points, R.E.M. finished second

with 93 points, followed by Pearl Jam (82) and Metallica (81). "I think the next six or seven

years in this country are going to be very politically polarized," a panelist said. "I don't see Bill Clinton able to usher in some great new consensus era of good fee

That means there is going to be increasing conflict between the haves and the have-nots," he said. "And I think bands like U2 R.E.M., Pearl Jam and Metallica have a pretty good sense of the times they live in." He added, they have the ability to "maybe even to ask more of people and try to bring people together

To encourage frankness, panel ists - drawn from Los Angeles, Nashville and New York — were told that their names wouldn't be attached to either their choices or the comments about the various

Seventy-nine acts, ranging from veterans like Jimmy Buffett to new-comers like Mary J. Blige, received at least one vote.

In a similar poll seven years ago another panel declared these 10 acts, in order, to be the industry's hottest properties: Bruce Springsteen, Prince, Michael Jackson, Lionel Richie, U2, Bryan Adams, Talking Heads, Sting, Eurythmics and Stevie Wonder. Not bad. Everyone in the Top 5

sold at least 5 million albums in the United States, with U2 and Michael Jackson topping the 10-million mark, according to the Recording Industry Association of

But there were some goofs. Two of the Top 10 — Talking Heads and Eurythmics — broke an making it out of the '80s.

One sign of U2's dominance in the poll is that only six of the 25 ists left the band off their lists of the 10 hottest properties and two said they passed on U2 only because the band was simply too obvious a choice.

The most anti-U2 comment, in fact, had more to do with personal R&B "They're obviously a world-class

panelist said, dismissing the group's idealistic, spiritually tinged image as "too politically correct for

Like U2, R.E.M., the Georgia band whose guitar-ringing folkrock largely shaped college-rock ra-dio for much of the '80s, is deeply respected. The words integrity, taste and quality were frequently cited by panelists.

And the gap between the two bands may be less than suggested by the poil results. More than half of the panelists who didn't include R.E.M. on their list of 10-hottest properties said the band would have been on a list of 15.

"My guess is they have 15 years ahead of them and possibly solo records. It's a real franchise act,"

Pearl Jam, the Seattle band, has come a long way with one album, a commercial blockbuster that has been on the U.S. sales charts for more than a year. Though not as critically acclaimed as U2, R.E.M. or even fellow Washington alterna-tive rockers Nirvana, Pearl Jam has a charismatic lead singer in Eddie

"Whatever happens to Pearl Jam, this guy is going to be an immense star," one of the judges

Fourth-place Metallica, described as The Grateful Dead of heavy metal by one panelist, still elicits loyalty and sense of community among its hard-core followers.
"Every 14-year-old kid who
wears a black T-shirt buys a Metal-

lica record, and they always will," These top four were followed by

Garth Brooks, the highest-ranking nonrock act on the list, which sold an estimated \$231 million in records last year, Whitney Houston, viewed by some as the pre-eminent female pop singer of the '90s; Guns N' Roses, described by supporters and detractors alike as having "volatility"; Boyz II Men, a young group; Arrested Developtaste than sales prediction. ment, a remarkable showing for a "They're obviously a world-class rap group; and Nine Inch Nails, act, but I've never been a fan," a the darling of industrial rock.

# LONDON THEATER

# A Duras Revival Remains Leaden, **But Even Longer**

By Sheridan Morley International Herold Tribune

ONDON - First seen here and in Paris 20 years ago as a one-act play, Marguerite Duras's "La Musica" (at the Hampstead) has been extended but not really expanded. It now runs to an interminable 80 minutes instead of merely an overlong 50, and still concerns the architect and his nearly divorced wife meeting in a hotel lobby to finalize the details of their decree and rake over the embers of a passion that is dead but won't

Joseph Blatchley has carefully orchestrated the correct period setting: One expects Anouk Ai-mée and Jean-Paul Trintignant and a score by Francis Lai. In-stead, they get the infinitely British Harriet Walter and Larry Lamb. There is a terrible lack of humor here which makes it obvious why the hotel appears so empty, guests having presum-ably fied to escape this appalling couple with yet more minute de-tails of how their relationship

Were Duras to have set the couple up as rotten - as precasely the sort of people you most dread being trapped by on a Continental holiday — the play might have some purpose or depth. As it is, one becomes horribly aware that she actually wants us to sympathize with them rather than just urge them on to the nearest divorce court.

T Stratford East's Theatre Royal, Paul Sirett's "Worlds Sirett's "Worlds
Apart" is a moralist comedy in the fine old tradition of Joan Littlewood at that address. It takes place in the course of one day at the Heathrow Airport Immigration Center, where we are treated to several casehistories of despair, corruption and personal crisis, and that's just among the staff.

The immigrants themselves are a mixed bunch of detainers, for the most part victims of a system of inefficiency and illwill that leaves all of them stranded in a no-man's land time-warp, as if they were trav elers from outer space. Beneath a riot of farcical sub-

plots, Sirett's message is trou-bling enough; that immigrants, in the eyes of British officialdom, are precisely the kind of people who wish to immigrate and should therefore be discouraged from doing so at every possible opportunity. Indeed, the book would be thrown at them, had it not already been lost somewhere in the office. Jeff Teare's production is a fine example of how to tell half-a-dozen different stories on a single split-level stage without getting the cast lost in any one of them. On the cabaret front, the

"Pizza on the Park" in Knights bridge is continuing a superty. winter season of legendary Broadway singers; Margaret Whiting ended a sell-out season on Saturday, is followed in this: week by Karen Akers and, in a fortnight, by Marti Stevens making her London cabaret de but 20 years or so after she was

last seen here as the star of Sondheim's "Company" and Coward's "High Spirits."

To hail a new West End musical by proclaiming that it is not a fiasco might seem to be damning by praise so faint as to be invisible, but at a time wheat most of my colleagues are is. most of my colleagues are lamentably failing to do so, it seems to me that distinctions. have to be drawn even among dross. Musical fiascos are shows like "Which Witch?" high above glacier level in the reaims of Norwegian camp, or Troube done" which was financed by the Japanese, arguably the worst thing they had done since Pearl Harbor, in which one of the chorus girls, told to improve during a battle scene, memorably announced in my hearing that "These Crusades are

spreading like wildfire."

By such immortal standards. "Robin, Prince of Sherwood" (at the Piccadilly) is not a fiasco af all: instead, it's an inexplicably leftover 1959 Palladium Panto mime. Why Bill Kenwright, as director and producer, has seen fit to revive the tradition in early February 1993 remains unclear. unless he has some mysterious arrangement with the theater owners whereby if he keeps the premises warm a better score will be along in a minute.

HIS one is not so much through-composed as oversynthesized, but compares very favorably indeed with the last musical venture into Sherwood Forest which was, as I recall, Lionel Bart's catastrophic "Iwang" about 30 years ago.

This is in no way "Twang 2": it has an amiable if anonymous company, most of them considerably jollier as Merry Men than those Kevin Costner recently managed to round up for a turgid Hollywood camp a couple of years back. The whole show is a kind of perpetual finale, de-signed for the very dim.

"Here's Richard," the chorus shouts as the lion-hearted king roars back from the Crusades, the point, his first line is: "I'm Richard."

Behind him the company is forever lining up for their team photograph, but the dialogue has a kind of surreal charm. Can I really have heard such lines as "Morgana, get a move on" or "Buy a leg of lamb, give yourself a treat," and if so, who on earth says them?

All in all a collector's evening, and not to be missed.

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DE RRANCE

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

teeming underworld of the city and drew its bandits, smugglers, thieves and gangster overlords as comic caricatures. These sketches came to the Moscow Art theater in 1932 and then banned. It takes place in unify. It is an acceptable performance.

Petrograd in 1920 during the civil war and recounts the story of a Jean-Claude Brisville is an outthe attention of Maxim Gorky who published them and befriended the

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noble family in distress. The father, While Gorky lived, Babel was

a former general of the imperial army, is writing a study of the Russian Revolution sympathetic to the Communist government. His younger daughter, Marie, has joined the Red Army and is at the front. Marie remains absent, but her letters home reveal her as the most dominating character of the story, one whose words point to the future of Russia

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ST. VALENTINE'S PARTY 14 February '93 LIVE MUSIC

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The show at the Mogador is a happy success, though it is only at distant cousin of its 1948 original It has bounce and spirit, occasionally reflecting Porter's easy misclever libretto of Sam and Bella

Jean-Claude Brisville is an outstanding French dramatist who has provided wit, wisdom and succes

lent satire in his version of Talley rand and Fouché plotting the fu-ture of France in "Le Souper." His latest play, "Contre-jour," has just opened at the Studio des Champs Elysées and may baffle some of its It tells of a novelist who meets

the woman of his dreams. He is at a loss for words to describe her. So to immortalize her beauty, he decides to photograph her, taking her pic-ture so frequently that she baides at his nonstop camera. To sustain interest in this repetitive simulous we learn that a madman is loose in the forest nearby.

Didier Sandre as the nove who has been unhinged Nelly. Alard as his inamorata and Jacques-Buron as the gruff watchman of the woods do what they can to bring to life the monotonous story. In a lighter mood and more

amusing is the revival at the Palais-Royal of Sacha Guitry's contedy "Use Folie," in which an aloof and distinguished psychiatrist is hounded by a wife who wants he husband to be declared missie while he demands that she be cert tied as non compos mentis.

OBERT Hirsch is soperb as the dizzy doctor. Michèle Laroque gives a. Michèle Laroque Popesco's letching Romanian ascent as the emphatic young woman.

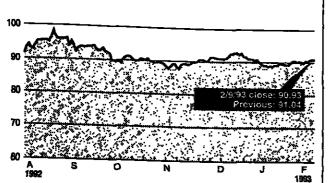
Alain Marcel who has put "Miss. Me Kate" into French complains in the program that it is an impossible task to translate Porter's lyrics. He is correct,

Spewack combines backstage scenes and The Taming of the Shrew incidents.

# International Herald Tribune, Wednesday, February 10, 1993



International Herald Tribune World Stock Index e, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, applied by Dispute November 1,000 - 1 compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The Index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Natherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

| _Asia/Pacific                 | Europe                    | N. America                |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Approx. weighting: 25%        | Approx. weighting: 40%    | Approx. weighting: 35%    |
| 110 Close: 86.06 Prev.: 85.14 | Close: 90.68 Prev.: 91.40 | Clase: 96.34 Prev.: 96.68 |
| 1001.55=                      |                           |                           |
| 90                            | A                         | Mary Mary                 |
|                               | Down                      | Down                      |
| 80                            | 0.75°.                    | 0.35                      |
| 70                            |                           |                           |
| 60 SONDJE                     | SONDIE                    | SOND I F                  |
| 1992 1993                     | 1992 1993                 | 1992 1993                 |

| 1992      |        | 199<br>World Ind | 13 19<br>ex | 92 19         | 93 1992 |                | 1993        |
|-----------|--------|------------------|-------------|---------------|---------|----------------|-------------|
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|           | Tue.   | Prev.            | cpade<br>%  |               | Tial.   | Prev.<br>cione | %<br>ohange |
| Energy    | 94.82  | 94.89            | -0.07       | Capital Goods | 91.13   | 91.06          | +0.06       |
| Utilities | 88.04  | 87.78            | +0.30       | Raw Meterials | 93.84   | 93.70          | +0.15       |
| Finance   | 85.49  | 85.19            | +0.35       | Consumer Good | 86.99   | 87.44          | -0.51       |
| Services  | 103.48 | 104.01           | -0.51       | Miscellaneous | 93.80   | 95.07          | -1.34       |
| Services  | 103.48 | 104.01           | -0.51       | Miscellanaous | 93.80   | 95.07          | -1.         |

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock index, a booklat is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedax, France.

C International Herald Tribuna

#### **MEDIA MARKETS**

## **A Complex Deal Provides** Clues to Value of BSkyB

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ONDON - Reed International PLC's sale of its 3.66 percent indirect holding in BSkyB for £62.3 million (\$90 million) is sending conflicting signals about the value of the British-based satellite television network, analysts say. "It's in the low end of the range of valuations," said one, Richard Dale of Smith New Court.

He said that the Reed announcement put a nominal £1.7 billion price tag on BSkyB, but added that the actual valuation could be as low as £1.4 billion. This, he said, is due to the fact that only about £12 million of the price is to be paid now, with the rest deterred.

Reed said three fellow shareholders — Pearson PLC, Chargeurs SA and Granada Group PLC

had agreed to buy its interest and to become guarantors of Deferred payments £125 million of BSkyB debt guaranteed by Reed. Reed said the purchasers would make an immediate payment of £12.3 million, and pay the balance "as and when they receive equivalent amounts from BSkyB."

and loan guarantees

lent amounts from BSkyB."

The direct Reed interest is in BSB, the shell of the company that merged with Rupert Murdoch's Sky Television to form BSkyB. In the deal, Pearson and Chargears will raise their stakes in BSB to 17.5 percent and Granada to 13.5 percent. BSB holds 17.5 percent of BSkyB, and Mr. Murdoch's News Corp. International has 50 percent. Louise Barton, an analyst with Henderson Crosthwaite, said that

Louise Barton, an analyst with Henderson Crosthwaite, said that a valuation of BSkyB could not be derived from Reed's stake price. But said she was not surprised by the £62.3 million price.

Neil Barton of Merrill Lynch said he thought it was a "reasonable price," adding that the "interesting thing" was how to value the bank guarantees. Reed, he said, had extricated itself from a situation where it had the risk of the bank guarantees "and none of the rewards."

Reed's chairman, Peter Davis, said that since 1987 Reed has invested £61 million in BSkyB. He said that after Reed's decision in May 1991 not to make a further investment in BSkyB. its cash

May 1991 not to make a further investment in BSkyB, its cash investment was fully provided for in its accounts at a net cost of £54

BSkyB may not look so attractive to Reed, but it does to News million after tax relief. BSkyB may not look so attractive to keet, but profit statement Corp., according to that company's six-month profit statement Tuesday. (Page 17) The company said BSkyB, naming around from a dismal performance a year earlier, had generated weekly revenue a dismal performance a year earlier, had generated weekly revenue (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX) of £6.6 million in the period.

38-day 48-day 1,6244 1,6294 1,6611 1,6749 1,5349 1,5399

# U.S. Automakers **Hold Fire on Trade**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. automakers decided Tuesday against filing a multibillion-dollar complaint charging Japanese manufacturers with dumping cars at prices below market value, saying they were encouraged by President Bill Chinton's plan to address the U.S.

trade imbalance with Japan.

The chief executives of Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp. and Chrysler Corp. decided in a telephone conference that they wanted to "give the Clinton administration the opportunity to

monitor Japanese pricing.

An anti-dumping complaint could have brought import duties on all Japanese imports excluding trucks, a market the U.S. automakers value at \$45 billion. To win a dumping case, the automakers would have had to persuade the Commerce Department that foreign makers were selling cars for less than fair market price in the United States. They also would have

that some of Japanese automakers are actually charging premiums to

Japan's trade surplus by 20 percent a year over the next five years. The automotive portion of the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance has remained at about \$33 billion a year since 1986.

The Big Three also are trying to persuade the administration to reclassify all imported sport-utility vehicles as trucks, subjecting them to a 25 percent tariff instead of 2.5 percent. (AP, Bloomberg)

■ GM Is Ordered to Keep Plant Open

GM had planned to close the plant west of Detroit, with the loss of 4,000 jobs, as part of its companywide efforts to stanch its multi-

billion-dollar losses by cutting unprofitable operations.

Lawyers said GM would appeal. They had argued that forcing it to keep the plant open would cost the automaker \$300 million a year.

#### NBC Burned on GM Story

has acknowledged using incendiary devices in a test crash designed to show that some General Motors Corp. pickup trucks are prone to catch fire. But the network said a spark from a broken headlight actual-

eral Electric Co., on Monday was sued by GM over a report on the alleged dangers created by the gasoline tanks on some GM pickups made in the 1970s

that viewed the program were

sure that a fire would crupt, seemingly due to the collision,"

segment of its "Dateline NBC" program with model rocket engines and didn't disclose the fact to viewers.

found GM negligent in the design of the gas tanks. The jury awarded \$105.2 million to the parents of a teenager killed when his truck crashed and exploded

# Sears Has Record Loss Of \$3.9 Billion in 1992

Co. reported on Tuesday a \$1.8 billion loss for the fourth quarter of 1992 and a \$3.9 billion loss for the mostly ranged between \$10 and \$11 year, the worst in its history.

The fourth-quarter results included a previously announced \$1.7 billion charge for restructuring the Sears Merchandise Group, a process that included killing the enerable Sears catalog and closing

The loss for 1992 compared with net income of \$1.3 billion in 1991. Sears also increased by \$300 mil-lion its estimate of claims paid by its Allstate Insurance Group for damages caused by Hurricane Andrew, bringing the total to \$1.65

Last year was the most difficult in the company's 106-year-old history, Chairman Edward Brennan said in a statement.

"However, it was a pivotal year as well," he said. "We embarked upon a new corporate strategy that focuses on our core businesses of retail and insurance as we divest some of our financial services

The announcement produced

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & slipped 12.5 cents to \$49.375. The company's loss of \$10.72 a share pillion loss for the fourth quarter of met Wall Street's estimates, which

"With all due respect to Mr. Brennan, I think that every year for the past 12 or 14 years, he has said it's a pivotal year," said Kurt Barnard, a consultant and president of the Barnard's Retail Marketing Re-

Edward Weller, analyst with Montgomery Securities, said that "the real issue here is will they go forward with businesses they haven't written off."

Sears' fourth-quarter results also were affected by a \$1.9 billion charge related to the adoption of new accounting methods.

Including certain one-time items, Sears had a net loss of \$1.8 billion for the last three months of 1992, compared with net income of \$513.1 million for the same period a year ago.

Revenue for the fourth quarter rose 5 percent to \$16.8 billion. Rev-enue for all of 1992 rose 3.2 percent to \$59.1 billion.

ECU

develop its position on trade and jobs."

The U.S. carmakers said they will give the Clinton administration access to the information they have accumulated and will continue to

had to convince the U.S. International Trade Commission that the dumping had injured the domestic auto industry.

"In my opinion, the Japanese aren't dumping cars in the U.S.," said Ronald Glantz, an analyst with Dean Witter. Mr. Glantz said

discourage dumping charges.

At a preview for the Chicago Auto Show last Friday, GM

President John Smith hinted that the Big Three were balking at filing

a complaint. He said GM was concerned that the charges could be interpreted as an admission by Detroit automakers that they still lag the Japanese in quality and productivity.

Detroit's Big Three have called on the U.S. government to reduce

A judge in Ann Arbor, Michigan, ordered GM on Tuesday to keep its Willow Run assembly plant open, halting the automaker's plans to move operations to Texas, The Associated Press reported.

#### with the global recession and the financial implosion in Japan. longer than most expected, there is little doubt

cendiary devices to try and en-NEW YORK - NBC News tive vice president.

ly caused the blaze. The network, owned by Gen-

The 11 million households

said Harry Pearce, GM execu-NBC acknowledged on its "Nightly News" Monday that it rigged two crashes for a Nov. 17

Last week, an Atlanta jury

To be sure, many Japanese companies remain fierce competitors, and the nation as a whole continues to invest more than the United States on a per capita basis. Moreover, even as the financial positions of companies have been weakened by the fall in asset values, the balance sheet of corporate Japan is relatively strong,

# **G-7 Focuses on World Economy** Yen Soars as U.S. and EC Press Case on Japanese Surplus change rates and the world talks being held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen will hold separate talks late this

week with Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany and Finance Minister Yoshiro Hayashi of Japan, spokesmen said Tuesday, while the British Treasury called a meeting of all the finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven for informal talks Feb. 27.

The activity comes amid signs that the United States and the European Community want a sharply stronger yen to help curb Japan's trade surpluses. The yen jumped on world currency markets Tuesday, rising to finish at 121.18 to the dollar in New York trading, after 123.80 on

At his talks with Mr. Bentsen, the first be-tween the pair as their countries top finance officials, Mr. Hayashi said, "Naturally, the issue of the trade surplus will emerge."

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Last fall, Akio Tanii, president

of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., asked

managers of the world's biggest consumer elec-

tronics company to figure out how to maintain profitability without continued growth in sales. Executives started pondering the answers, perhaps not realizing that Mr. Tanii's question itself implied a rethink of Japanese capitalism.

Companies that rode the profit wave of the 1980s now find themselves fighting to find a

new approach, economists and government of-

ficials say, or risk sharp declines in internation-

al competitiveness in the 1990s.

Matsushita and other high-volume manufacturers are busy trimming staffs and thinning

product lines, restructuring operations to cope

While domestic economic recovery is taking

that when it does come - perhaps later this

year or early next — Japanese companies will

And there is growing evidence that there will not be a return to business-as-usual. Govern-

ment officials concede that average annual

growth over the next five years will be closer to

2.5 percent than the target of 3.5 percent.

be leaner and meaner.

He added, "It's a big issue."
Japan's surplus with the United States rose

14 percent to more than \$43 billion last year. Mr. Hayashi said he would use the meeting to "explain that Japan is taking various measures to expand domestic demand," such as the re-cent cut in the discount rate and the govern-

ment's expansionary budget for this year.

The British Treasury said Normal Lamont, chancellor of the Exchequer, had extended an invitation to the G-7 nations to engage in a "wide-ranging, informal, review of the world economic scene."

The Treasury said Mr. Lamont did not expect any particular decisions or initiatives to emerge from the meeting and added that there

would be no formal communiqué. Several G-7 finance ministers have been pressing for a meeting to consider such issues as

The strength of companies is sharply polar-ized, however, with big concerns remaining rich

and enjoying good access to global capital while

smaller companies enjoy neither of these advantages. The recession will shake out the

weaker, smaller competitors, leaving the bigger companies more dominant, Mr. Barker said. But such giant firms as Matsushita and Nis-san Motor Corp. may be slow to adapt, while companies in the highly inefficient financial

and distribution sectors will face deeper chal-

lenges. Best positioned will be concern's provid-

ing unique, knowledge-intensive products, such

as Nintendo Co., the video game maker that is

Among the most difficult challenges will be

edjustment to the end of an era of ever-expanding markets for manufactured goods at home

and abroad. The ability to revive exports was

the key to recovery in the most recent downturns. Now, however, a surge in exports to the West is politically untenable, and the domestic

Meanwhile, companies will have to continue

expanding their ratio of overseas production, which remains less than half that of U.S. com-

panies. Southeast Asia, which has become the

argest and most rapidly growing market for

Japan, may be the economy's biggest support,

offering an expanding export market and serv-

ing as a offshore base for cheap manufacturing.

The domestic market, which traditionally

provided high margins used to subsidize moves

See JAPAN, Page 13

market remains saturated.

Japan's most profitable electronics company.

growth, aid to the former Soviet Union, ex-

Germany, Britain, France, Canada and Italy, and is scheduled to hold its annual summit in Tokyo this summer.
"I think they have a lot to say to each other,"

Mr. Sapin said, "particularly as they must realize that in the midst of economic crisis." On another issue, Mr. Sapin cautioned against impatience for lower French interest rates in the wake of last week's Bundesbank

Michel Sapin, the French finance minister, said in Paris that he hoped the ministerial

session would be followed in April by a summit meeting of G-7 heads of state and government.

The group comprises the United States, Japan,

rate cuts. He said the cuts showed that the See G-7, Page 12

#### Tokyo Extends Leaner, Meaner Japan Inc. **Guiding Hand** Put on the Drawing Board To Companies said Geoffrey Barker, economist at Baring Se-

By Paul Blustein

Washington Past Service
TOKYO — Worried about the long recession, the Japanese government has begun re-sorting to "guiding" companies away from be-havior that might deepen the slump.

On Tuesday, the Labor Ministry urged corporations to keep as many employees as possi-ble on their payrolls. At a meeting with business executives, ministry officials warned against practices such as targeting certain workers for retirement" and canceling employment agreements with new college graduates.

The move, the first of its kind since 1975, came in response to mounting signs of strain in Japan's vaunted lifetime employment system. Fears among Japanese workers that they might lose their supposedly secure jobs has contributed to a downturn in consumer confidence.

The Labor Ministry's initiative came a day after the Finance Ministry told banks it wanted them to make more loans to small and mediumsized businesses, and at lower interest rates.

The government actions should influence company and bank behavior at least to some extent, analysts said. They added that the authorities' overt intervention in the market reflected the depth of concern about the economy's continued weakness.

"There has been a serious acceptance by the

government within the past couple of months that there's a real risk of the bottom falling out of the economy," said Mineko Sasaki-Smith, economist at Credit Suisse Japan.

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#### **CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES**

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#### MARKET DIARY

# Waiting on Clinton Sends Stocks Lower

G-7: New Focus on World Economy

economic package and profit-taking drove stock prices lower Tues-

day for a second straight day.

The Dow Jones industrial averruary. age fell 22.96 points to 3,414.58. Broader market averages also fell, with the Standard & Poor's 500

#### N.Y. Stocks

index slipping 2.52 to 445.33, and the Nasdaq Combined Composite index losing 6.21 to 692.23.

New York Stock Exchange. Vol- his earnings estimates. ume amounted to 235 million shares, about the same as Monday.

"Everybody's waiting until the president's economic address next week," said Ciardullo of Eagle Asset Management.
Mr. Clinton is to present his eco-

nomic plan to Congress on Feb. 17. Published reports said the administration was leaning toward increasing the top corporate tax rate from 34 percent to 36 percent.

(Continued from first finance page) direction of rates in Europe was

In Japan, the Nihon Keizai

Shimbun reported that the Europe-

an Parliament planned to ask Ja-

Foreign Exchange

pan for a major appreciation of the

yen to offset its burgeoning trade surplus with the European Com-

munity. The report kicked off a

drop in the dollar during afternoon trading in Tokyo.

Meanwhile, a former Treasury

official under President Jimmy Carter was quoted as telling a semi-

nar in Kyoto that the ven should be

allowed to appreciate by as much

as 20 percent against the dollar, to between 100 and 110.

Institute for International Eco-

nomics and former assistant Trea-

sury secretary for international af-

fairs, reportedly said that such an

increase would allow the United

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the

The Treasury auction of \$15.5 NEW YORK - Concern about billion of three-year notes went President Bill Clinton's impending well, but Treasury yields rose later, putting a damper on stocks, on a Johnson Redbook report that store sales rose 3.7 percent in early Feb-

> Goodyear Tire & Rubber dropped 1% to 70% after it said fourth-quarter earnings fell to \$1.22 a share from \$1.65 a year ago. Walt Disney Co. fell I to 46%.

An Oppenheimer & Co. analyst removed her "buy" recommendation index losing 6.21 to 692.23.

Declining stocks topped advancers by a margin of 11 to 5 on the

because of the stock's high price.

Intel Corp. jumped 4% to 110% after a Merrill Lynch analyst raised

Amgen Inc. rose 2% to 52% as it marked a recovery after plunging last week on its fourth-quarter earnings report. The results showed slower sales growth for the company's two flagship drugs.

International Business Machines Corp. rose 1/2 to 53%. The stock got a boost from a New York Times article saying U.S. corporate demand for mainframe computing power would rise 20 percent in 1993.

States to cut its trade surplus with Japan by as much as \$25 billion. Tokyo may have reacted a little

strongly to Bergsten's comments.

thinking he spoke for the adminis-tration," said Dennis Pettit, man-

ager of foreign exchange at the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan.

A stronger yea would make Jap-

In New York trading, dollar-

The British pound continued to

suffer, falling to \$1.4305 from

The dollar also dipped to 1.5320 Swiss francs, from 1.5360, and to

5.6012 French francs, after 5.6060.

nated by strong yen advances on

both the dollar and the mark.

Trading in London was domi-

(Reuters, Knight-Ridder, AFP,

AFX, Bloomberg)

anese exports more expensive, and

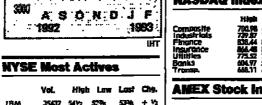
Deutsche mark trading was over-shadowed by the yen. The U.S. unit eased to 1.6538 DM, after 1.6570

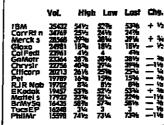
could curb its trade surplus.

Monday.

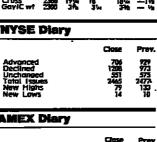
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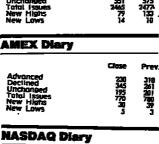
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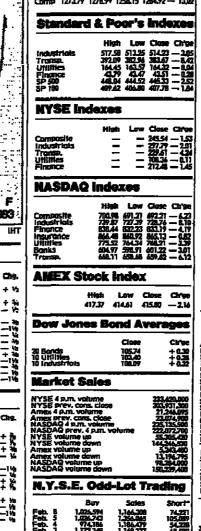




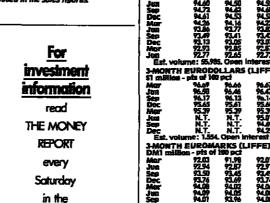








**Dow Jones Averages** 



#### **EURÔPEAN FUTURES** High Low Prev. Class LONG GILT (LIFFE) ESELOGO - pris & 72mps of 100 pct Food U.S. Delters per Mary 191,00 192 Mary 190,00 192 Aupy 197,00 194 Oct 198,00 190,00 197 U.S. Delters per morel Mary 710 74 Mary 711 74 Mary 712 74 July 746 750 Dec. 776 772 Mary 765 688 July 651 666 Dec. 653 Soles 4702 COPPEE (FOX) Delters per morel Mary 722 74 Mary 723 75 July 754 750 Dec. 776 777 Mary 865 888 July 651 666 Dec. 653 Soles 4702 COPPEE (FOX) Delters per morel Mary 722 74 Mary 724 750 Dec. 776 777 Mary 865 888 July 651 666 Dec. 653 Soles 4702 COPPEE (FOX) Delters per morel Mary 722 74 Mary 724 750 Dec. 776 777 Mary 865 888 July 651 666 Dec. 653 Soles 4702 COPPEE (FOX) Delters per morel Mary 722 74 Mary 724 750 Dec. 776 777 Mary 865 888 July 865 88 GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM 254.00 - Pts of 100 Pcf Mor 91.25 91.09 91.22 + 0.09 Jon 91.45 91.35 93.44 + 0.07 Jon 91.45 91.35 93.44 + 0.07 Sept N. 45 11.7 11.55 + 0.07 Est. volume: 41,262 Ocea Interest: 150,004 701 712 726 741 741 781 784 822 845 industrials Hilgh LOW Last Settle High Low WHITE SUGAR (Mati Dollars per Metric ton Stock indexes FTSE 100 (LIFFE) NETTAC 1993 288,50 289,50 290,50 291,00 298,50 299,00 300,00 300,50 Spot Commodities netric fon 1092:50 1093:50 1102:00 1104:00 1112:00 1113:00 1121:00 1123:00 Financial Dividends 94.55 94.55 94.55 94.55 94.55 94.55 94.57 94.57 94.57 94.57 94.57 Per Amt Pay Re . .058 . .257 Q 39

# U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

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# Group Bids \$1.3 Billion For Canadian Store Chain

MONTREAL (Bloomberg) — An investor group led by Blackstone Capital Partners LP has made a takeover bid worth 1.6 billion Canadian dollars (\$1.26 billion) for Univa Inc., the Canadian food distributor and

retailer said Tuesday.

The offer is 11 dollars a share. The stock shot up 30 percent, or 2.375 dollars, to 10.375 on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Other than Blackstone, a New York investment bank, the investor group includes Unigesco Inc., a Montreal-based distributor of food, hardware and renovation products that owns 26 percent of Univa.

Empire Co., a Nova Scotia supermarket operator, owns another 25 percent. Empire has yet to announce its position on the offer. Unigesco will hold a 20 percent stake in Univa after the transaction. Blackstone will hold 80 percent, which it will eventually reself.

Herman's Sporting Goods Finds Buyer

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Isosceles PLC said Tuesday that it had agreed to sell its U.S.-based Herman's World of Sporting Goods chain of 259 stores to a group of American investors for an undisclosed price.

Isosceles had tried for months to sell the retail chain, which analysts estimated would go for between \$70 million to \$120 million. Herman's was worth \$400 million in 1989 when Isosceles acquired it in a leveraged byvout of Category Corn.

buyout of Gateway Corp.

The investor group is led by the turnaround specialist Taggart/Fasola
Group and includes the New York-based merchant bankers Whitman Heffernan Rhein & Co. Inc. and Carl Marks Strategic Investments LP.

#### Retail Star to Head Carter Hawley

LOS ANGELES (AP) - David Dworkin, a former president of Neiman Marcus and of Bonwit Teller who most recently helped turn around the London-based Storehouse PLC, was appointed president and chief executive of Carter Hawley Hale Stores on Tuesday.

The Zell-Chilmark Fund bought most of Carter Hawley's unsecured debt in return for 75 percent of its common stock last year, hastening the department store operator's got from bankruptay succeedings.

# department store operator's exit from bankruptcy proceedings.

Whirlpool's Earnings Shoot Higher

BENTON HARBOR, Michigan (Reuters) — Whirlpool Corp.'s earnings for the fourth quarter of 1992 jumped 55 percent to \$62 million on sales of \$1.8 billion, the appliance maker said Tuesday. This came to 82 cents a share on a fully diluted basis, above analysis estimates of 75 cents a share.

Goodyear Operating Results Improve
AKRON, Ohio (UPI) — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Tuesday said its fourth-quarter income, including a one-time accounting charge, fell 16.7 percent to \$87.5 million. Sales rose 5.3 percent to \$2.9 billion.

Excluding extraordinary items, profit was \$102.8 million, up 3.5 percent. "We are extremely pleased with our sales performance and higher operating results in a difficult global economy," Chairman Stanley Gault said.

#### For the Record

Southwestern Bell Corp. will buy two cable TV systems serving the suburbs of Washington, D.C., from Hauser Communications Inc. for \$650 million.

Next Computer Inc., the company headed by Apple Inc.'s co-founder Steven Jobs, may sell its workstation business to Canon Inc. and focus on its software business, according to published reports. (UPI)

Coca-Cola Co. signed an agreement that could lead to bottling in Vietnam with Vinalimex, a government-run food company, and Chuong Duong Beverage Factory, a former Coca-Cola bottler. (Bloomberg)

Ford Motor Co. is expected to launch a rebate credit card with Citicorp (Bloomberg)

# Inflation Data Send U.K. Stocks Sharply Lower

LONDON - British stocks closed sharply lower Tuesday amid concern over the weakness of the pound and fears that inflation may be set for a rise, traders said.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 Index, which finished at a record high of 2.873.8 last Wednesday, closed 38.7 points lower at 2.831.30. The FT-30 index ending 32.1 points lower at 2.194.00.

between sterling and lower interest rates," said Edmond Warner, strategist at Baring Securities.

The pound closed at 2.3673 Deutsche marks, puts, or raw materials, were 1.5 percent higher. compared with 2.3813 Monday, and at \$1.4330, after \$1.4380. Sterling stood at 2.5400 DM in

mid-January. British producer input and output prices for ¡January fueled concern over the inflationary effect of sterling's departure from the European exchange-rate mechanism in mid-September.

Unadjusted producer output prices rose a

The output price index rose 3.5 percent in the year through January and the input index was up 2 percent, the biggest rise since May 1989.

Andrew Bell of Barclays de Zoete Wedd said

the devaluation of the pound was "bound to show through" in the price figures. But the "acid test," he said, would be the extent to which input-

#### **U.S. FUTURES**

96.67 96.47 96.14 95.60 95.39 95.01 94.69 94.29

STOCK

Coca-Cola Bortiling
Conserts Need Corp
Conserts Need Corp
Countrivide Missing
Entire Vonce into Fd
Keithir Instruments
Oryz Enterry Co
Plonier Group
Premier Filing Sves
French Street
Supplied System Sves
Valcon Intil

%.69 96.50 96.17 95.45 95.39 N.T. N.T.

|    | High Low   | Open His   | ih Low Clo  | se Chg.                         | High Lo   |  |
|----|--|--|---|---------------------------------|---|--|
| -  |  | Grains   |   |                                 | COCOA (NY   | CSCE)  |
|    | WHEAT (CBT)  |  |   |                                 | 10 metric ton<br>1239<br>1518   | 866<br>884   |
| :  | 5.000 by minimum-  | doilars per bushe<br>Mar 362 366                       | N<br>Na 3.62 3.63   | 7 + 06%                         | 1530<br>1536  | 894<br>925   |
| )  | 372 302  | MOV 14092 3,44<br>Jul 11945 123                        | 142 146<br>140 147<br>1190 127  | 7 +.06%<br>34 +.05%<br>2% +.03% | 4367  | 953<br>29<br>1020 ·  |
|    | 360 317%   | Dec 130% 134   | 119/2 12<br>123 127<br>12 1304 13                                     | 4 414                           | J T368 .  | 1945<br>1945   |
| l  | 3.27 313   | Mar<br>Jul   | 7 1/  | +04                             | 1280  | 087<br>125   |
| )  | Est. Sales P<br>Prev. Day Open Init                              | Tev. Sales 14.863<br>47.926 off 743                    |   |                                 | Est, Sales 10,<br>Prev. Day Op  | 522 Pr   |
|    | WHEAT (KCST)   |  |   |                                 | ODANCE III  | ice /i   |
|    | WHEAT<br>5,000 bu minimum-                                       | dollars per bush                                       | el  |                                 | 15,000 lbs cer<br>145,00 66<br>122,75 70  |  |
|    | Mor 3A24   | 1200 12  | 71/2 3.481/2<br>51/4 1.291/-  | + .06½<br>+ .05                 |   |  |
| -  | Jul 3.15½<br>Sep 3.20  | 319 3.1<br>322 32                                      | 51/2 11894<br>0 32134   | + M4<br>+ 834<br>+ 835          | 116-50 77<br>116-75 79<br>117-00  | 95 1<br>35 1<br>30 1   |
|    | Dec<br>Est Sales   | Prv 5ales P<br>7,118 33                                | 3294<br>ry Open Int<br>1357   | + 4581<br>Che<br>+581           | 109.00 85<br>100.00 89  | 350 A<br>300 A   |
| -  | CORN (CBT)   |  |   | T-01                            | 1   | 100 Pn   |
| .  | 5,000 bu minimum-0<br>2,81 % 2,11<br>2,84% 2,19                  | ioliars per bushe<br>Mar 2.12¼ 2.14<br>May 2.19¾ 2.21÷ | 1<br>212 213  | V2 +.074<br>V4 +.014            | Prev. Day Op  | en Ind.  |
|    | 284% 219<br>784 224  | May 2194 221   | * 2.1934 2.21<br>7.2274 7.28  |                                 | ] ——  |  |
|    | 2.7142 2.3012<br>2.6812 2.334<br>2.544 2.4012<br>2.5712 2.4912   | Dec 239 241  | 2.324 2.34  | +.01½<br>4.01¾                  | HI GRADE C  | OPPE.  |
|    | 257/2 247/2<br>260/2 257/4                                       | May 2404 2511  | 24512 246<br>2 25047 251<br>2 25312 254                               | 4 + 014<br>4 + 014<br>4 + 02    | HI GRADE C<br>25,000 lbscen<br>174,00 95  | isperi.<br>50 F  |
|    | 751L 244   | Der 248 2491   | 4 248 249   | ξ T.M.                          | 114.80 92.  | 30 N   |
| J  | Est, Sales 14,265 Pr<br>Prev. Day Open Int.                      | 263_564 off 655  |   |                                 | 111,80 96.<br>112,10 93.<br>109,40 97.  | 25 Ji  |
| ١  | \$0YBEANS (CBT)<br>\$000 bu minimum- d<br>\$64 5.38%             | oliurs per bushel                                      |   |                                 | 109.60 97.3<br>110.70 95.3<br>116.30 95.3<br>116.10 95.3                                | 10 July 20 Jul |
| İ  | 6.68% 5.46 <i> </i>  | May 5.70%: 5.71%                                       | 5 5.69 S.704  | L: +.03 i                       | 104,30 99.3   | 80 0   |
|    | A 701/2 5 51 A   | lul 5.75 5.77<br>kug 5.77½ 5.79%<br>iep 5.78% 5.80     | 5.74% 5.76<br>5.77% 5.78%<br>5.78% 5.79                               | +074                            | 114,45 94,3<br>109,20 97,0<br>104,40 99,4   |  |
| -  | 6.20 5.55\7 P  | lov 5,85% 5,86%<br>on 5,97 5,944                       | 5.84V2 5.85V<br>3.72V2 5.924  | ი +£0 I                         | 109.20 97.0<br>104.40 99.4<br>107.50 99.1<br>101.30 99.5                                | 0 D<br>0 J<br>5 M  |
| -  | 419 AM   | Agr 6.00 6.00  | 6.00 6.00<br>6.06% 6.07%  | +.02%                           | 102.95 99.9<br>103.25 99.9  | o Ju   |
| 1  | 6.07 5.88 N<br>  Est. Sales Pr                                   | iov 5,91 5,91<br>ev. Sales 37,646                      | 5.91 5.91   | +.02                            | Est. Sales 5.30   | 0 Pres   |
| -  | SOYBEAN MEAL (   | 28,J17 011 970<br>CBT)                                 |   |                                 | Prev. Doy Oper  | i int. 4   |
| ł  | 100 mas, dallars per i   | on .   | 177.30 176.2  | o +1.10                         | SILVER (COM<br>5,000 troy oz ce<br>377.0 344  | nis per<br>5 × 1   |
| -  | 210.00 177,90 A<br>208.00 179.60 J                               | Agy 178.70 179.6(<br>ul 180.50 181.30                  | ) 180.50 181.10   | 0 +1.00                         | 5.000 trey oz. ce<br>377.0 364<br>513.0 363<br>473.0 366                                | ĭ Ķ  |
| 1  | 193.50 181.90 5  | iug 161.90 162.20<br>eo 182.70 183.10                  | ) 181.60 182.00<br>) 182.60 183.00                                    | 0 +.70  <br>0 +.70              |   |  |
|    | 194.50 182.80 C  | ct 183.50 184.16<br>ler 185.70 184.76                  | ) 163.50 184.00<br>) 185.70 184.10                                    | 1 196.† U                       | 467.0 372.<br>467.0 375   | 0 Se   |
| ĺ  | 189.50 185.50 J<br>Est. Sales Pri<br>Prev. Day Open Int.         | on 167,29 187,20<br>ov. Soles 13,404                   | 186.50 186.79   | 9 +.40                          | 447.0 3783<br>450.5 382.0   | D Mag  |
| -  | COVREAM OIL (CR.   | r)   |   | i                               | 40A P 3981  | ) AAC  |
| 1  | 60,000 lbs-dollors per   | 100 lbs.<br>Vor 20 #1 28 73                            | 20.48 20.66   | +.29                            | 400.5 393.5<br>403.5 396.5  | Sei<br>De  |
| 1  | 21.50 18.85 N  | VCTY 201,75 201,99<br>⊔I 201,98 21,18                  | 20.48 20.66<br>20.75 20.92<br>20.96 21.10                             | +28<br>+27                      | Est. Sales 7,000<br>Prev. Day Open  | Prev<br>Int. 80  |
| ļ  | 21.75 19.27 A<br>21.25 19.40 S<br>22.35 19.55 O<br>21.45 19.76 D | Ug 21.05 21.25<br>p 21.12 21.27                        | 21.15 21.18<br>21.17 21.25  | +20<br>+26                      | PLATINUM (N'<br>50 troy 02 della  | YME)   |
| 1  | 77.35 19.35 O<br>21.45 19.76 D<br>27.70 21.11 I                  | cr<br>ec <i>21.28 2</i> 7.45                           | 21.28 21.36   | +25<br>+28                      | 50 froy ez dellar<br>49°,90 340,00<br>389,50 340,00<br>371,00 350,90<br>158,00 348,00   | Ap<br>Jul<br>Oci   |
| Ì  |  | on<br>lor 21.70 21.70<br>v. Sales 12.155               | 21.58 21.58   |                                 | 371,00 350.90<br>358,00 348.00  | Jar  |
| 1  | Prev. Day Open Int.  | 7.091 up 57  |   | 1                               | Est. Sales 4.865  | Apı<br>Prev.   |
| 1  |  | Livestock  |   | ——·                             | Prev. Day Open<br>GOLD (COMEX   | ian. 12<br>)   |
|    | CATTLE (CME)   |  |   | - 1                             | GOLD (COMEX<br>100 froy ex-dole<br>404.20 376.30<br>131.40 328.40<br>419.00 327.90      | rs per<br>Fet  |
| 1  | 40,000 Tos. Cents per it   | ).<br>eb 81.00 81.25                                   | 80.80 80.95   | <u>10</u>                       | 410.00 327.00<br>418.50 328.00  | Apr  |
| ı  | 79.62 69.25 A  | pr <i>19.22 19.</i> 45<br>m <i>1</i> 7.75 73.95        | 78.70 79.05<br>73.50 73.52  |                                 | 426.50 330.70   |  |
|    | 72.65 67.30 A  |  |   | -13<br>+17                      | 383 00 333 40<br>37A 80 335 80  | Dec  |
| 1  | 73.55 68.10 D  | ec 73.50 73.55<br>eb 72.95 73.02                       | 73.35 73.47<br>72.60 72.60  | +.05<br>02                      | 340.00 338.70<br>361.50 339.40<br>395.50 342.50   | Apr<br>Jun<br>Aug  |
| ı  | 73.50 70.90 Fr<br>Est. Sales Pre<br>Prev. Day Open Int. 7        | v. Sales 19,796<br>9,309 off 2,008                     |   |                                 | 375.50 347.50   |  |
| I  | FEEDER CATTLE ( 50,000 lbg. cents per it                         | l.   |   | - 1                             | 349.00 346.20<br>Est. Sales 20.000<br>Prev. Day Open I                                  | Prev.  |
| ı  | 50,000 lbs cents per lt<br>87,17 75,00 M<br>85,80 74,60 A        | v 2140 2176  | 85.57 65.80<br>84.20 84.22  |                                 | Prev. Day Open I  | m, 1 (2  |
| ļ  | 86.10 74.35 M<br>86.10 72.65 As                                  | 7 83.77 BL/00  | 83.15 83.42<br>82.80 82.82  | 08<br>20                        |   |  |
| ł  | 82.85 76.02 So<br>82.60 75.90 Oc                                 | 9 82.30 82.35<br>1 81.97 82.38                         | 82.10 82.10<br>81.75 81.75  | -15 1                           | US 7. BILLS (IN<br>51 million-pisof)  | UM)  |
| ı  | 82.70 77,45 No<br>82.25 79.90 Jo<br>Est. Sales 1,540 Pres        | 2v 62.10 82.20<br>m 82.10 62.10                        | 81.85 81.85<br>04.18 04.18  | -25<br>-40                      |   | Mac  |
|    | Est. Sales 1,540 Prev<br>Prev. Day Open Int. 1                   | 7.50les 2.468<br>1.466 off 12                          | J-124   | - 1                             | OLAL 95.07  | Jun<br>Sep   |
|    | HOGS (CME)   | •  |   | 1                               | 96.25 95.13   | Dec  |
| U  | 47.25 37.50 Fe<br>44.50 38.32 Ad                                 | D 4362 4192  | 43.55 43.75<br>43.05 43.55  | #益                              | Prev. Dav Open i<br>S YR. TREASUS   | 17. 36.9<br>Y (CR  |
| Ĺ  | 48.92 44.00 Ju<br>48.45 43.95 Ju                                 | 1 极兴 类似  | 机等 未移   | - 142   3                       | S YR TREASUR<br>\$100,000 pr1n-pts /<br>118-09 105-15<br>105-06 104-22<br>108-07 103-25 | Jand:  |
| 1  | 46.90 42.70 Au<br>43.00 39.70 Oc                                 | 1 47.40 47.95<br>10 45.17 45.60<br>1 41.10 41.27       | 45.17 45.58   | +48<br>+38<br>+36               | 109-06 104-22<br>108-07 193-23<br>Est, Soles  | Jun  |
|    | 41.70 De 64.70 De 64.70 De                                       | C 4230 4260  | 42.45 42.50   |                                 | Est, Sales<br>Prev, Day Open II   |  |
| 1  | 42.50 40 90 Ap<br>Est. Sales Pre                                 | r 41,85 41,85<br>v. Sales 6,457                        | 41.75 41.75   | +.10                            | 10 YR. TREASU   | SY (CI   |
|    | Prev. Day Open int. 2  | 2931 off 509   |   |                                 |   | Mar  |
| J  | PORK BELLIES (CM<br>40,000 lbs cents per lb                      |  |   | 1                               | 7730 192-0  | Jun<br>Sep   |
| t  | 49,30 34,30 Fe<br>49,00 35,02 Me                                 | b 36.05 36.20<br>or 36.37 36.52<br>ov 37.35 37.40      | 35.90 35.75<br>35.77 36.22<br>36,75 37.12                             | -02 j                           | 106.7 101.70  | ORC  |
| Į  | 50.50 36.05 MG   | 1 J.J.JU 37.70   | 37.85 37.35   | 1:                              | PTOV. 1357 COCK IC<br>JS TREASURY :   | المالية<br>BOND  |
| ļ  | 45.90 25.50 Au<br>Est. Soles 2.364 Prev                          | . Sales 2.224  | 35.60 36.15   | •                               | JS TREASURY 8<br>8 pct-\$180,000-pts<br>108-13 90-14                                    | & J2nd<br>Mor  |
| ı' | Prev, Day Open Int.  | 716 up 136   |   |                                 | 107-5 90-22<br>105-29 90  | Jim<br>Seo   |
| ŀ  |  | Food   |   |                                 | 100-20 10   | Mer  |
|    |  |  |   | 1                               | 102-19 91-6<br>109-23 99-12   | Jun<br>Sep   |
|    | COFFEE C (NYCSCE<br>17,500 lbsCents per lb.                      | •  |   | - 1                             | 99-31 91-19   | Mor  |
| ]  | 94,75 51.45 Mg<br>94,50 55.75 Mg                                 | r 56.70 60.80<br>r 60.50 64.10                         | 9730 ALM<br>9730 ALM<br>9730 ALM                                      | ‡205 E                          | st. Sales   | le-m   |
| ĺ  | <b>88.30</b> 57.75 Jul   | 47 40 AE 80  | A1 10 A4 MG   | +2.00 I P                       | ist. Soles<br>Prev. Day Open in   |  |
| 1  | 89.75 59.70 Ser<br>91.00 63.00 De<br>90.75 68.75 Mo              | r 70.96 70.50  | 63,30 67,80<br>64,00 70,50<br>70,50 73,00<br>73,50 75,30              |                                 | AUNICIPAL BOI<br>1999: Index 1915 &   | C) درور<br>کیمرن   |
| 1  | 90,50 75.50 Mg   |  | 70.50 73.00<br>73.50 75.70<br>77.25                                   | +1.55<br>+1.70<br>+1.90         | 1000s index-pts &<br>99-22 92-2<br>98-25 91-16  | Jun<br>Scp   |
| }  | Est. Sales 18,807 Prev<br>Prev. Day Open Inl. 57                 | .5ales 14,734<br>,244 up 421                           |   | 1 5                             | st, Sales<br>Yev. Day Open in   | Prav. S  |
| is | SUGARWORLD 11 (N   | YCSCE)   |   |                                 | URODOLLARS  | (MMI)  |
| ľ  | 112,000 lbs cents per it<br>9.98 7 % Mo<br>9.88 8.25 Mo          | r 907 870  | 806 8,15  | -10 I S                         | (Paillian-pis at 19<br>사 연 연구 기계  | Mar  |
|    | 9.88 8.25 Mg<br>9.78 8.33 Jul<br>9.60 8.35 Oct<br>9.20 Si Mo     | 9.73 E.88  | 8 06 8,15<br>ES3 8,64<br>8,77 8,86<br>8,55 8,66                       | 1.13<br>+.13<br>+.10            | 96.48 90.37<br>96.31 90.27  | Jufi<br>Sep  |
|    | 9.26 Si Mo<br>9.04 8.30 Mo                                       | r 8.64 8.67  | 8 06 8,15<br>8,53 8,64<br>8,72 8,86<br>8,55 8,66<br>8,67 8,77<br>8,79 |                                 | 93,77 70,27<br>PK 51 90.78  | Mar  |
|    | fish   |  | 8.79  | +.04                            | 95.13 70.40<br>74.30 90.36  | Jun<br>See<br>Dec  |
| Ě  | Est. Sales 18.862 Prev.<br>Prev. Day Open Int 99                 | 429 UD 1,073   |   | ļ                               | 94,27 90.71<br>94,27 90.74  | Dec<br>Mar   |
|    |  |  |   |                                 |   |  |

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# **Year Starts Slowly** For France's Total

PARIS — Total SA, one of France's two big oil companies, said Tuesday that after a 52 percent shoup in profit in 1992, this year was starting out poorly, too, as a result of depressed demand for refined products.

The fall in Total's attributable net earnings, to 2.8 billion francs (\$499 million), was a little steeper than the 47 percent drop that its chairman, Serge Tchuruk, had predicted in December.

Total blamed the slide chiefly on weak refining margins, or the amount the company clears on each barrel of crude processed.

Margins dropped to an average of \$2.10 a barrel from \$4.10 in 1991. when they were inflated by the Gulf War. Worse, according to Pascal Riegis, oil analyst at EIFB, margins in recent weeks have been cut by a spike in crude prices and have sipped under \$2, a level below which Total says it loses money. "We suffered the full effects of

the decline in refining margins in 1992," said Yves Rene Nanot, director for refining and marketing.
"We faced a classic imbalance of supply and demand, and a collapse of prices," he said, as economies stagnated, especially in Europe.
"This year doesn't look like it's starting much better."

"Now that winter is over and economies remain weak, it's difficult to see an upnum before the autumn of 1993," Mr. Riegis said of refining margins, which also hurt the profit of Elf Aquitaine,

France's other oil major. The bleak outlook caused Total's stock to fall 3.30 francs to close at 236 francs a share on the Paris

The company estimated that rev-

francs, down from 143.02 billion Operating profit slid 30 percent to 7.2 billion francs. Within that

figure, income of the exploration and production business was un-changed at 2.9 billion francs, Total said. In addition to those problems,

Total said the price of crude had been croded for most of the year, and dollar weakness had but its results when translated into francs. Although crude prices have firmed in recent weeks, they could weaken again if OPEC ministers

weaken again if OPEC ministers fail to agree on significant production cuts at their meeting Feb. 13.

Total has budgeted for the dollar at 5.50 francs and for oil at 104.5 francs a barrel, around \$19, said Alain Mader Total's chief financial Alain Madec, Total's chief financial officer. Early Tuesday, Brent crude was at \$18.30 and the dollar at 5.61 (Reuters, Bloomberg)

# **AXA Launches New Bonds**

#### Equitable Life Set to Get Another Injection

PARIS — Groupe AXA, the French insurer, said Tuesday it was raising 3.65 billion French francs (\$653 million) — equal to about 10 percent of its market capitalization — through an issue of convertible bonds to finance foreign operations

and to avoid having to sell assets chemply.

Claude Bebear, chairman of AXA, said that "a few hundred million dollars" would be injected into the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the troubled U.S. insurer in which AXA bought a 49 percent stake last year and has already made

He said that the funds were not intended to meet any "disagreeable surprises" found in the accounts of the U.S. business but were solely a response to changes in U.S. financial regulations.
One financial analyst in Paris estimated that

between \$600 million and \$700 million would have to be injected into the U.S. business to ensure that it conformed with the new prudential risk ratios that U.S. life insurance companies must phase in over the next two years.

Gregory Wilcox, a senior vice president of Equitable, said the company's ratio was now about 85 percent, compared to a ratio of 100 percent eventually required by the rules.

After the announcement of the capital increase,

the price of shares in AXA fell by 2.5 percent to 1,114 francs.

AXA said the convertible bonds would be priced to yield to maturity of 7.01 percent.

Mr. Bebear said he was satisfied with the investment of \$1 billion that AXA has already made in Equitable, stating that this was now worth \$2.82

billion due to a stronger share price. Before exceptional items for the first nine months of 1992, Equitable was expected to show a slight profit of \$300,000 compared to a loss of \$146 million in the same period in 1991, he said.

Regarding other uses of the new funds, the company said it would not make any significant foreign acquisition.

Mr. Bebear estimated that group profit would be

between 1.5 and 1.6 billion francs in 1992, down from 2.3 billion in 1991. (AFP, Reuters, AFX)

## Spin-Offs At German **Metals Giant**

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG said Tuesday it expected the recovery in the United States and a higher dollar to help earnings this year, following a 65 percent decline in the year ended

Sept. 30, 1992.
In the first four months of the current financial year, however, profit was still flat from a year ago, said Heinz Schimmelbusch, chairman of the metals production and trading giant. As a result, the company's two main priorities this year would be aggressive cost-cutting

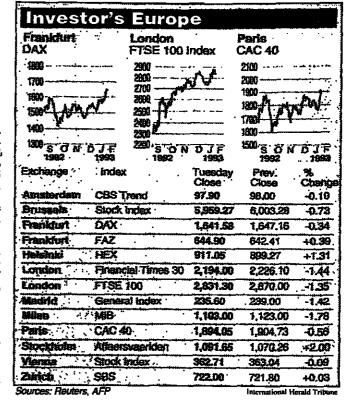
and disinvestment.

Mr. Schimmelbusch said Metallgesellschaft planned to sell a "large" number of relatively small subsidiaries over the next two years to bring in about 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$605 million). Last year, by comparison, the company brought in 300 million DM by spinning off subsidiaries.

The company said net profit in its latest year fell to 63.6 million DM from 178.7 million DM a year before. The dividend was cut to I DM from the previous payout of 10 DM because of falling metals prices and weak export markets.

Revenue last year, including the first-time inclusion of the acquisitions Buderus AG, Dynamit Nobel AG and Cerasiv GmbH, rose 21

percent to 25.56 billion DM from 21.18 billion DM a year before. Before the Tuesday news conference, analysts' expectations for the. current year had ranged from a sharp decline to an improvement by a third. The company has been diversifying to become less vulnerable to downswings in world de-



#### Very briefly:

 Nestlé SA said it has reached agreement to sell eight mineral water springs held by its Source Perrier SA unit to the Castel Group. • Hoogovens NV, Nutricia NV and Royal van Ommeren NV said they have received letters from the Amsterdam Stock Exchange urging them to reduce their anti-takeover defenses.

• Allianz Lebensversicherungs-AG, the German life insurer, said premium income in 1992 rose 9.4 percent to 10.6 billion Deutsche marks (\$6.4 billion) and net profit was "significantly higher" than in 1991.

• Ethyl Corp. said one of its units has bought Potasse et Produits Chimiques SA, a unit of Rhône-Poulenc SA, for \$100 million.

• Landis & Gyr AG said it has acquired Smart Ingénierie SA, a French microchip card producer, for an undisclosed amount.

• Philips Electronics NV said it would recall about 2 million television sets in Europe due to a potential fault that may be a fire hazard.

# Charter Gets £342 Million for Matthey

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatche

LONDON - Charter Consolidated FLC said Tuesday it has sold its 38.3 percent stake in Johnson Matthey PLC for £342 million (\$493 million), with just over half going to an arm of the Oppenheimer family empire and the rest placed by brokers on the London market.

The sale was expected and solidified Johnson Matthey's industrial relationships, but Charter

Matthey's industrial relationships, but Charter said little to clarify its future.

Analysts have speculated Charter might seek to use proceeds of the sale to buy out the 35.8 percent stake in Charter held by Minoreo, a subsidiary of the Oppenheimer flagship Anglo American Corp. But Charter said only that it would use the proceeds to enhance shareholder value, including industrial acquisitions where Charter's management expertise and skills can market at 456 pence a share.

add value. It said it expected the sale would

significantly improve returns and cash flow. Charter said it sold 36.98 million Johnson Matthey shares, representing 20 percent of the company, to a new company jointly owned by Minorco and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Co., also an Oppenheimer holding, for £187.8 million. Of this total, which is equivalent to 507 pence a share, £139.2 million is payable on completion and the balance in a

single installment three years later.

Charter also said it agreed to sell its remaining 33,942,000 Johnson Matthey shares for £154.6 million, or 455 pence a share, to Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities Ltd. and UBS Phillips & Drew Securities Ltd. The two securities houses in turn placed the block in the London

Volksbank

Plunges into

**Red in 1992** 

ZURICH - Swiss Volksbank,

The bank reported a net loss of

68 million francs (\$44.47 million) in 1992 after posting profit of 68.4

But it said it hoped to return to profit in 1993 and added that savings from the planned closure of up to 150 branches should help pro-

duce better results in years ahead.

Volksbank shares rose 20 franci to 1.190 francs on the Zurich ex-

The plunge into the red came

because the bank was forced to

increase bad-debt provisions to

720.4 million francs in 1992 from

393.8 million in 1991 to cover problem loans to recession-hit firms.

Hans Kaufmano, a Bank Julius Baer share analyst, said Volksbank's provisions were bigger than expected, suggesting that CS Hold-ing, the new owners, wanted to put

all the bad news into the 1992 ac-

through a share swap.

Volksbank shares will cease to be listed on Swiss exchanges following its scheduled purchase by CS Hold-ing, which said in January it planned to take over Volksbank

the country's fourth-largest bank and soon to be taken over by CS Holding, said Toesday that heavy loan-loss provisions pushed it into the red last year and forced it to

cancel its dividend.

million in 1991.

Johnson Matthey shares ended 19 pence lower on the news, at 473 pence.

Johnson Matthey, the leading maker of plati-num-based catalytic converters and the largest refiner of gold outside of South Africa, said it welcomed the sale as being in the best interests of the company and broadening its shareholder base significantly.

Johannesburg Consolidated owns the world's largest platinum producer, Rustenburg Platinum Holdings Ltd.

In Brussels, a Minorco spokeswoman said the

joint venture would enable Minorco to equity account its share of Matthey profits instead of merely taking dividend income, which is normally the case for stakes under 20 percent. "We have influence over 20 percent for only 10 percent outlay," she said. (AFX, Reuters)



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a world of difference.

# **Reuters Skirts Slump**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON - Reuters Holding PLC said Tuesday that pretax profit last year rose 12.6 percent despite the global economic downturn, but the news and information company cautioned that earnings growth might not be as strong in 1993.

Renters said profit rose to £383.2 million (\$552 million) from £340.3 million in 1991. Sales climbed to £1.57 billion from £1.47

With 13% Profit Rise

"Market conditions are favorable enough to sustain growth across

all our product line," Chief Executive Peter Job said. But he warned that problems affecting the financial community in some of the company's major markets, such as Japan, would "proba-bly mean that the rate of increase in our underlying revenue" would not be "as fast as we would like."

Finance Director Rob Rowley said earnings would be "held back" by the company's policy of hedging in foreign currency markets.

Reuters operates in 141 countries and gets 80 percent of its revenue in currencies other than the British pound. Last year, it converted a "considerable proportion of overseas earnings" that tomers pay for in advance into sterling

devalued last September, Mr. Rowley said. The company reported a dividend of 21.2 pence a share, after 17.0 pence a year earlier. The 24.7 percent increase surprised many analysts, who had expected a 15 percent hike.

Reuters shares fell 15 pence to finish at £13.83 on the London

Reuters said it had strong growth in Eastern Europe and China, although this was offset by weakness in the financial services business in several major markets. It also said its performance improved in the United States, with help from its Instinct unit, which specializes in stock transactions.

Mr. Rowley said he expected the upward trend in the Americas operations, which returned to profit in 1992 for the first time in years, to continue in 1993.

Reuters' Americas business recorded an operating profit of £15.0 million, after a loss of £5.2 million in 1991. Sales rose to £259.4 million, from £228.4 million. It said the result was helped by good results at Instinct, which saw

operating profit rise 66 percent to £14.8 million.

# (AP, Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters)

# Nedlloyd Takes Care of One Investor

ROTTERDAM - Nedlloyd

Groep NV's pension fund said Tuesday that it would pay a onetime, conditional premium of up to 5.5 million guilders (\$3 million) to activities," said Kees de Kort, anathe seller of a 5 percent stake in lyst at FDA, an independent finan-

Although the pension fund did not identify the seller, newspaper reports and financial analysts have said the beneficiary of the special deal was Torstein Hagen, a Norwe-gian financier. Mr. Hagen built up a shareholding of 16 percent in Nedlloyd over a period of months in what he said was a drive to push the shipping company to streamline its operations and be more responsive

percent stake and agreed to resign day.

from the supervisory board, where he had obtained a seat after a determined effort.

"The sale obviously had nothing to do with a pension fund's normal the seller of a 5 percent state in Nedloyd that the fund bought in January.

Although the pension fund did and it calls into question Hagen's credibility."

The pension fund bought about 1.1 million shares and pledged to pay up to 5 gmiders a share premium, depending on the level of the stock. A spokesman said the money

will come from the fund's assets.

The fund confirmed for the first time in the statement that it bought the shares at 34.40 guilders each on to stockholders.

Jan. 7, and that's the price at which
Mr. Hagen said he sold on the same

Nedlloyd's stock closed down 50 cents on Tuesday at 24 guilders. It has fallen steadily since Mr. Hagen sold his stake, but its net asset value per share is estimated at 75 guilders. Under an agreement he had with

the board, the only way Mr. Hagen could be forced to resign was if he reduced his holding in Nedlloyd to below 15 percent, which he did by selling the 5 percent stake. The premium is calculated by

taking the average Nedlloyd share price over a month and subtracting 35.91 guilders. The 35.91 guilders represents Nedlloyd's pension fund's buying price of each of the shares, minus a 1 guilder premium for the fund, plus 7.5 percent of 33.40 guilders.

The premium can be paid in any month up to Jan. 7, 1994 at the seller's choice.

# JAPAN: Firms Prepare a Leaner, Meaner Economy

(Continued from first finance page) into overseas markets, also is becoming less accommodating. Japanese consumers, pinched by the loss of overtime and bonus payments and unsettled by the increase in unemployment, are paying more attention to value. Discount stores are thriving, cutting out middlemen and forcing companies to sell goods at reduced prices to cut

iloated inventories. Gradual rationalization of distribution in Japan, an activity that one official at the Ministry for International Trade and Industry reckons engages as much as 20 percent of the population, would deprive companies of fat profit margins at home. It also would help foreign companies penetrate the market as well as boost the purchasing power of Japanese con-

Sumers If markets are less receptive than

before, the nation's labor supply may pose a yet greater challenge. Japan faces a long-term labor shortage, even though companies are trimming staffs to cut costs. The biggest group of workers are in their 40s and 50s, and the supply of labor will peak in 1995. The shortage will be exacerbated by the gov-ernment's intention to reduce annual working hours from 2,016 in 1991 to 1,800 by 1996.

Companies also will have to invest more in automation and allow greater mobility in the work force. More lower-level manufacturing will be shifted offshore, but fresh investments in overseas plants could come at the expense of domestic capital spending, a prime driver of the economy, according to Jesper Koll, economist at S.G. Warburg Securities.

the cost of capital also has eroded erosion of competitiveness."

with the advent of global imancial markets in the late 1980s. While Japanese shareholders remain more patient than those in the West, giving companies greater scope to make long-term investments, shareholders are demanding higher dividends.

"Institutional investors have changed their strategy," said Kazno Nukazawa, managing director of Keidanren, Japan's biggest business federation. "They won't continue to buy stocks without high

Masayuki Morikawa, deputy director of the industrial structure division at MITI, said: "The Japanese economic system has been very efficient, but only so long as it was growing and operating at high

He added, "If we continue in the Corporate Japan's advantage in same mold there will be a major

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**IBM Unveils Mainframes** 

A Bid to Revive Its Major Product Line

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK - International Business Machines Corp. introduced 18 new models Tuesday in its ES/9000 mainframe business in an

attempt to invigorate its biggest product line.

IBM said it would immediately start shipments of a new ES/9000 Model 982, the most powerful in its line. Other mainframes will be available by May.

the computers, which generally cost as much as

as \$24 million. In a statement, IBM said it was adopting a policy that strips list prices from particular models. Instead, new mainframes will be priced according to a user's computer needs. This

policy aims to make sales more competitive.

One company official said that all future IBM computers would be compatible with each other, in part because they will use the Unix computer language, which runs on IBM RS/6000 workstations, as well as those of IBM's biggest competitors, including Hewlett-

IBM said it would make its new ES/9000s compatible with the company's other computers, using so-called open systems architecture. In time, IBM said both open systems and its policy of designing computers in parallel with not only incorporate new technologies, but also one another should make them all compatible. avoid commodity-style competition in hardware IBM also said it will license its open systems by offering software and services tailored for technology to other companies.

Despite its faults, the mainframe is still the preferred solution for many industrial-strength computing chores, like handling payrolis and accounting at large corporations or serving as the number-crunching nerve centers of banks and airline reservations systems.

"People say the mainframe is a dinosaur, but in our business it is alive and well for the foresceable future," said Allan Loren, president The company did not disclose list prices for of the Covia Partnership, which runs Apollo, a ne computers, which generally cost as much as reservations system owned by airlines including United, British Airways and Swissair.

And although IBM's mainframe business may not be the gold mine it once was, it is still by far the company's most profitable business.

Bob Djurdjevic, president of Annex Re-search, calculated that if IBM's mainframe business, including related software and services, were spun off as a separate company, its shares could be worth more than \$90 each,

"The mainframe isn't going away," said James Cassell, an expert on large computers at the Gartner Group.

Even so, no one disputes that the mainframe's golden era is over. To survive, producers must not only incorporate new technologies, but also customers, analysts say.

# Herald Tribune.

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#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of WORLD BALANCED FUND will be held at the company's registered office, 2, boulevard Royal, L- 2953 Luxembourg, on February 19, 1993 at 11.00 a. m. with the following agenda:

- Submission of the Report of the Board of Directors and
- of the Anditor, Approval of the Statement of Net Assets at November 30, 1992. and of the Statement of Operations for the year ended as at November 30, 1992;
- 3. Allocation of the net results;
- Discharge to the Directors; 5. Statutory Appointm
- 6. Miscellaneous.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting with no restrictions.

In order to attend the Annual General Meeting, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

On March 25th, the IHT will publish an advertising section on

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Stock Issue Hits H.K. Banking

Demand for Mainland Carmaker Drains Cash

HONG KONG —A stock issue for a China-controlled auto company that is expected to be heavily oversubscribed was putting a huge strain Tuesday on the Hong Kong banking system.

The auto company, Denway Investment, will be the first major company with carmaking interests to be listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange

A 95-percent-owned unit of the company has a 46 percent interest in Guangzhou Peugeot Automobile Co., a joint-venture maker of Peugeot sedans, station wagons and trucks in the southern Chinese city

of Guangzhou. Brokers and bankers estimated that the Denway share flotation would be oversubscribed as many as 600 times.

This would freeze a record 200 billion to 217 billion dollars (\$26 billion to \$28 billion) — more than the total value of bank notes and coins in circulation in the territory

and analysts have turned bearish

Only about 40 percent of the so-

called China funds have been in-

vested in Chinese stocks, they say.

Meanwhile, lots of money is chas-

ing the few stocks on China's B

share market, which is reserved for

about their prospects.

-for at least a week until money is returned to the failed applicants. It also would provide Denway with a huge windfall from the inter-

est earned on the money. The Hong Kong government's monetary body, the Office of the

Exchange Fund, is keeping a close watch on the banking system and attempting to prevent any sharp rise in interest rates as a result of the demand for funds, according to a senior Exchange Fund official. "We have to ensure there isn't an

unhealthy and drastic movement in interbank interest rates," said Norman Chan, the fund's deputy director for monetary management. "We have not got any accurate as-sessment of demand for this issue, but I think it is going to very big." One-week interbank rates

touched 5 percent Monday and settled at about 4 percent Tuesday. A rising sharply in the last couple of week ago, they were 3.375 percent, years, and the stock market has week ago, they were 3.375 percent. The Denway offer of 330 million shares at 1.22 dollars each, of which

China Funds Bog Down in the Crowd

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Mutual funds

Based on Chinese investments have

HONG KONG — Mutual funds

Faber, managing director Marc

Faber Ltd., a Hong Kong invest
Bashares, and Mr. Pyrke said that

Fund, according to Roger Pyrke, regional director of Barclays Inter-

The fund's issue price was 10

national Fund Managers.

While most China funds are how-

ering at their 10 Hong Kong dollar (\$1.30) issue prices, volatility is high as seen in the Barclays China has been quite volatile," he added.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.'s manager for strategic planning, Steve Troop, said: "We have been surprised by the size of this offering and the way it is developing. I am not sure where the appe-tite is coming from."

Brokers said the big demand reflected the popularity of Chinese stocks in Hong Kong, especially those in a position to benefit from a consumer boom on the mainland,

Analysts said demand also was being fueled by the low cost of funding in Hong Kong, where interest rates are much lower than the inflation rate, which is about 10 percent.

And there are few attractive alternatives for investment in Hong Kong now. Prices of apartments have slipped in recent months after stalled due to the Chinese-British

"Sure, the market it immature, vol-

atile, illiquid and in a revolutionary

stage. That's what prevents some U.S. and London investors from

eral years, the spokesman said.
"The privatizations will help the government raise money for its six-year develop-ment plan and increase the role of the private sector in major industries," he said.

Taipei Sets

Oil, Power

TAIPEI — Taiwan an-nounced Tuesday that it would

privatize its state-run power

supplier and national oil com-

pany, which together are capi-talized at about 240 billion Tai-wan dollars (\$9.2 billion).

The government's Commission of National Corporations

is making plans to sell a major-ity stake in Chinese Petroleum

Corp., which has a monopoly

on imports and refining.

The government also has decided to privatize Taiwan Power Co., the electrical utili-

ty, as well as Taiwan Fertilizer Co. and Taiwan Salt Works, a

commission spokesman said. Sales of stakes will begin in

1994 at the earliest, and in the

case of the oil and power com-

panies will be spread over sev-

Sell-Offs

Taiwan Power, which operates three nuclear plants among its power stations, is capitalized at 200 billion dollars and Chi-

nese Petroleum at 38 billion. "The companies are so big that privatization through public offers looks impossible, so we may have to auction stakes to specific business groups," the spokesman said. Taiwan's privatization effort began in 1989.

# **Chung Quits Politics** In Lift for Hyundai

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — Chung Ju-Yung, founder of South Korea's Hyundai group and the defeated third-party candidate in December's presidential election, told party leaders
Tuesday he was withdrawing from politics to focus anew on business.

Mr. Chung, 77, who had pledged to end committee in povernment.

to end corruption in government, announced his withdrawal just days after he was charged with elec-

tion fraud and embezzlement. The announcement raised hopes that Mr. Chung's move would bring an end to Hyundai's standoff with the government.

This is good news for Hyun-dai," said Kim Jin Sun, a senior analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. in Seoul. "With Chung's departure from politics, the pressures on Hyundai companies

should ease up."

Issues on the Korea Stock Exchange made solid gains on the news, with the main index rising 3.15 points, to 675.33. All 19 Hyun-

dai group issues posted strong gains, with 10 hitting their daily ceilings. Mr. Chung, once a rice delivery boy, began his political foray by revealing details of political donations his company had poured into the coffers of government.

At the time his plans were relatively unformed, but when the government subjected Hyundai to tax audits in 1991 that resulted in a record \$181 million bill for back taxes and penalties, the battle lines

were drawn, The tycoon formed the United People's Party a year ago. The party did better in parliamentary elections last March than pundits had expected, but the December president Roh Tae Woo's designated successor, Kim Young Sam, who will take office Feb. 25.

guilty, he could be stripped of his seat in parliament and barred from running for president again. Mr. Chung has since reimbursed the

money by selling stocks.

A spokesman for Mr. Chung said party leaders believed he was quitting as UPP executive chairman because of the government's "unfair Dressure."

(AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

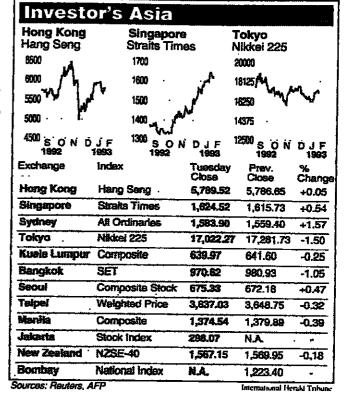
#### Korea Trade Takes a Tumble

SEOUL - Indirect trade approved by South Korea with North Korea totaled \$4.35 million in January, down 55.4 percent from a year earlier, the

trade ministry said Tuesday.

A ministry official blamed the decline on "North Korea's worsening shortage of foreign hard currency and stalled inter-Korean dialogues." South Korea has suspended economic cooperation until Pyongyang accepts Seoul's demand that it open nuclear facilities

to southern inspectors. Seoul's exports fell to \$394,000 from \$2.22 million a year ago. Imports fell to \$3.96



#### Very briefly:

 Thai Airways International's stock fell to 49.50 baht (\$1.94), its lowest close since its public offering at 60 baht a share last July, after it reported last week an 85 percent fall in quarterly profit.

• The Asian Development Bank's lending hit a record \$5.1 billion in 1992. with a 10 percent increase in public-sector lending.

Fukutake Publishing Co. said it bought 67 percent of the common stock of Berlitz International Inc. for \$37.2 million in a long-delayed transac-tion with Maxwell Communication Corp.

· Nintendo Co. will set up three sales units in Europe, where it has been selling its computer games through Bandai Co., and hopes as a result to raise sales by 30 percent to 130 billion yen (\$1.05 billion) in 1993.

• Stefanel SpA, the Italian apparel maker, is forming a venture with Onward Kashiyama Co. to manufacture Stefanel items in Japan.

 Ssangyong Motor Co. will produce a new line of midsize passenger cars starting in 1996 using technology provided by Mercedes-Benz AG. • Iffinois Tool Works Inc. won't extend its 87 million Australian dollar (\$58 million) hostile bid for the tool manufacturer Siddons Ramset Ltd.,

which expires Feb. 18; this is tantamount to abandoning the bid, because Illinois Tool has acceptances covering only 0.1 percent of Siddons shares. • Arnotts Ltd.'s stock fell 46 cents to close at 9.05 Australian dollars a share after Campbell Soup Co.'s 9.50-a-share bid expired with the U.S. company holding 58 percent of Arnotts.

• Iran plans to invest \$4 billion in petrochemical industries with the aim of increasing capacity to 12 million tons from 9 million. Reuters, AFX, UPI, AP, Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridden

### GM Moves Asia Headquarters to Asia

Agence France-Presse

HONG KONG - General Motors Corp. said here Tuesday that it would move its Asian and Pacific operations headquarters from Detroit to Singapore to give its regional involvement greater support. This is a demonstration of GM's commitment to the region and of its

objective to become an even stronger competitor," said Thomas McDaniel, GM's vice president for Asian and Pacific operations.

Mr. McDaniel will be based at the new headquarters from April 1.

# reigners. dollars in April. It hit a high of 13 jumping in. But long term, we're "Proliferation of country funds dollars and a low of 8 dollars, and optimistic." (Bloomberg, Reuters)

been flooding the global market, ment consultant firm.

Bad Films Brake News Corp.

SYDNEY — Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. announced Tuesday a sharp earnings drop at its Twentieth Century Fox Films unit in the United States because of two unsuccessful movies. The result, however, did not dim News Corp.'s bright overall results for the six months that ended in December.

Net profit for first half jumped 94.3 percent to 490.1 million dollars (\$334 million), from 252.2 million a year earlier. Revenue edged up 1 percent to 5.33 billion dollars. The higher-than-expected earnings sent the shares of Australia's second-largest company soaring to 30.90, after a 28.86 close on Monday.

The film unit had a 55 percent drop in earnings due to the poor performances of two of its latest films, "Toys" and "Hoffa." No figures were disclosed, but losses on the films were written off, Aside from the film unit, most other divisions posted gains in operating profits while interest payments dropped 22 percent as a result of moves to reduce debt and lower interest rates.

Profits from the two television businesses, Fox Broadcasting and Fox Television Stations, rose 20 percent. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

# Australian Stimulus Package Gets Market's Vote

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

SYDNEY — The Australian dollar and stocks rose sharply Tuesday after Prime Minister Paul Keating announced a pre-election eco-nomic stimulus package including a cut in corporate taxes and the sale of part of the government's stake in Commonwealth Bank.

Mr. Keating said the four-year, 2.5 billion dollar (\$1.7 billion) package, which hinges on his re-election, was aimed at stimulating economic activity and creating jobs. But he con-ceded that growth was still too slow to reduce unemployment, now 11.3 percent.

Stocks soared on the announcement. The

ing's weekend announcement of a March 13 election, rallied to 67.07 U.S. cents from 66.85.

Bond prices rallied because Mr. Keating did not spend more than was expected, said Tracey Adoock, a dealer at Westpac Bank.

The key measure in Mr. Keating's package was a reduction in the corporate tax rate to 33 percent from 39 percent, to take effect July 1. That compares with the Conservative opposition's proposal to increase the rate to 42 percent. The package also provides an immediate 10 percent tax allowance on business invest-

All-Ordinaries index was up as much as 50
points, to 1,609, a six-month high, before settling back to close 24.5 points higher, at 1,583.9.

The Australian dollar, which slumped more than half a cent Monday following Mr. Keat-

the stimulus package to 692 million dollars in the fiscal year beginning July 1, he said. Commonwealth shares fell 10 cents, to 5.97.

Business groups generally welcomed the ini-tiative but questioned whether it might be abandoned quickly after the election. "There must be understandable cynicism as

to why these carrots are being offered," said Ian Spicer, head of the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, "after three or more years during which the federal government has been rejecting repeated calls for more prosusiness and pro-reform initiatives."

Opposition leader John Hewson said the government would not be able to afford both a corporate tax cut and an earlier promise to reduce personal income taxes.

(AFP, Bloomberg, AFX)

# NASDAQ

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men is

# A Longtime Coach-Player Feud May Sink the Los Angeles Clippers

By Tom Friend New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES - Danny Manning, six months out of the University of Kansas, pierced his ear. His college coach, Larry Brown, ordinarily would have made him stitch it up. But Brown was coaching the San Antonio Spurs by then, while Manning was with the Los Angeles Clippers, shopping, on Melrose Avenue, for hoop earnings.

Manning pitied the Spurs at the time, because he knew Brown — a solemn perfectionist was hounding the players. On a road trip to Texas, Manning bumped into a former Kansas teammate, Kevin Pritchard, who was trying out in San Antonio, and Manning whispered, "Glad it's not me."

Since then, Manning has learned how quickly a situation can change.

Brown was named Clippers coach on Feb. 5, 1992, and Manning persevered 337 days before furning and requesting a trade. "In no way am I trying to take Brown's job or anything like that," the 6-foot, 10-inch (2.1 meter) forward explained on Jan. 8, tired of the coach chastising him. "He's a great teacher, but we've been together an awful long time. Too long, actually."

That evening the Clippers flew from Charlotte to Milwaukee, and Brown - advised of Manning's disparaging words — confronted the player in the lobby of the Pfister Hotel in Milwankee. In clear view of the concierge and bell captain, Brown nagged Manning about his on-court effort, Manning criticized Brown about his incessant negativity, and Manning ended it with, "Well, I've been holding it in all this time, and I'm not going to anymore."

Two days later, Manning waffled and took back the trade request. "I can play for Coach Brown," he said sullenly this week, although the ge may be irreparable. Their relationship is civil, at best, and the Clippers are pursuing a trade out of necessity. Manning will be an unrestricted free agent after the 1993-94 season, and his agent, Ron Grinker — who also has

Manning will sign again with the team.

This leaves the Clippers with limited options. They can move him now, before the Feb. 25 trade deadline. Or they can trade him later. Or they can let him leave in 1994, clearing up \$3 million under their salary cap, and sign the best unrestricted free agent. "Kendall Gill should be available then," said a team executive who requested anonymity. Or they can legitimately try to sign Manning again, although that likely could take \$5 million-plus.

"I'm proud of everything the kid ever accom-plished," Brown said, "and I want him to be in the best possible situation he can be in. And I don't have a problem with him going somewhere else. The only problem I have is, if he leaves, this franchise is wrecked, basically.

The reality is that Manning tolerated Brown's tirades in college, but won't now. And while Brown, to his credit, has backed off of Manning ever since their hotel showdown, there simply may be too much history to re-

Manning's father, Ed, as a Kansas assistant. It was a two-for-one deal, because the younger Manning was rated the best high school senior in the nation and was bound, naturally, to follow his dad to campus.

"A lot of coaches don't coach superstars, are afraid to," said Mark Turgeon, a former Jay-hawk point guard who coaches now at Oregon. "Not Coach Brown,"

One night at Iowa State, Manning lit up the Cyclones for 39 points and 17 rebounds, impressing everyone but the coach. "Danny, in a game like that, a great player would have 50," Brown told Manning in front of everyone in the locker room. Manning slumped in his seat.

It seemed to work at the time, because Manning carried the Jayhawks to the national championship game in 1988, against Oklaho-ma. At halftime, the score was 50-50, and Turgeon said he will never forget Brown's halftime

"He told the story of when he coached

UCLA in the championship game against Lou-isville," Turgeon said. "And how Darrell Griffith was the best player on the court and wouldn't let Louisville lose. He said, Danny. you're the best player on the court; don't let us lose.' And Danny didn't."

At that point, the two prepared to part ways, to different pro teams, although few knew they were haggling. Brown, as a teenager, had virtually been raised by a New York businessman, Joe Glass, and Brown wanted to arrange Glass as Manning's agent.

But Ed Manning was a former player himself who had been represented by the well-known Grinker. And Grinker was not only a Manning family friend, he had also been at young Danny's christening. "So, I chose Ron Grinker," Danny Manning said. "I feel very comfortable with him. Peace of mind is everything."

Yet, it further strained the Brown-Manning relationship. "All I know," Brown said, "is that Joe Glass gave Danny's family some great advice about an insurance policy that this man,

Ewing, Dallas

Once again, Patrick Ewing came up big and

Ewing scored a season-high 40 points, getting 10 in overtime, as the New York Knicks made

the 76ers their fifth straight victim, 120-115, Monday night in Philadelphia.

6 of 7 free throws to top his previous high this season, 35 points against Phoenix on Jan. 18.

Dallas almost won its first road game of the

season before falling to the Los Angeles Lakers in overtime, 108-100. The Mavericks, now 0-20

away from Reunion Arena, haven't won out-

side Dallas since their final road game last

At the Forum, Byron Scott scored 26 points

and A.C. Green sparked a decisive 12-2 over-time run for the Lakers, who lost to the Maver-

Ewing made 17 of 30 shots from the field and

Stay in Form

Dallas came up short.

season at Denver.

him it was a waste of money when he was in college. I was real concerned." Over the next four years, Manning never

visited Brown's home, even though Ed Manning had migrated with Brown to San Antonio. Last season, when Brown similarly could not get along with another top player, David Rob-inson, he was fired and then hired by the Chippers' owner, Donald T. Sterling.

Certainly, the players are more outspoken in the pros. Manning in particular had fussed with the Clippers' organization even before Brown was hired. As a rookie, he had staged a bitter holdout. And when he did sign, Grinker promised he would test the unrestricted free-agent market in six years. Later, Manning was accused of backstabbing former Clipper coaches Don Casey and Mike Schuler, and Sterling was talking, unfavorably, behind Manning's back

Then Brown entered, Brown, according to team officials, felt that it was all right if Clip pers forward Loy Vaught had poor fundamentals, because he had played for Bill Frieder at:
Michigan. But because Manning was a Brown
protege, poor defense and lackadaisical efforts were unforgivable.

This is why his confidants feel Brown should bolt back to the college game. "He really should be a college coach," said one of his former Kansas assistants. "He's a great teacher, but you have to overlook certain things at the prolevel, and I don't think Larry ever will be able

to. Promise you he won't." The tension between the two reached its boiling point on last month's East Coast swing, when the Clippers had lost 8 of 11. Manning's playing time became sporadic, and, one night, Manning wanted to switch hotel floors, away from his teammates. Brown and he argued over it. "I don't see why." Manning said. "They let us do it in the playoffs last year. I get sick of

these guys sometimes. Then, according to Grinker, it got back to Manning that Brown was "talking about Danny like he was a bum."

That set off Manning's trade request. "Yeah, Coach Brown's tough on me," Manning said last week. "But I've just got to play." He'll get on my case if I do everything right and on my case when I do everything wrong.

"We've had a couple little talks. I spoke my mind, and he spoke his. What bothers me the

most about him? His harping. I just felt that we, as a team, needed to be more positive with each other and needed more encouragement. Not just him, everybody.

Manning specifically told Brown at the Pfis-ter Hotel to lay off him, and Brown relented. "Before, I had a problem with the way we used to communicate with each other." Manning said. "It wasn't as sincere as it is now. Now, at least we hear each other out." Is it over? Brown, known for his ultrasensiti-

vity, furled his brow and and said, "I've been

"We've talked a little bit," the coach added. "I told him basically I would make it right, and I'd work on it. And I hope by my actions he's, seen that. I've just tried to coach him in a positive way and try to point out his mistakes and recognize the things he does well, and be-real professional with him. But I'm not socializing with him.

When I got here, I told him I'd be on him because I had to prove to the other guys he wasn't special. And he handled it well. But. when things didn't go so good now, he found it more difficult. The only thing I was upset, I'd have liked to have heard it personally.

"I always said in college, you have 25-30 can deal with that. In the pros, you have 82 games and four problems a year, and the players think that's major."

"I'll continue to try and teach." Brown said of Manning. "If he doesn't listen to me and if he's not receptive, that's his problem, not

For the time being, everything appears calm. Brown was slapped with a technical foul 10 days back. He chased the referee like a pit bull and only one player held him back by his

# No. 3 Duke's Hurley Fires And Clemson Falls Back

Grant Hill has seen Bobby Hurley miss a lot of shots, but few when Duke needs the points. "When we're up by 10 or 15 points, that's when he misses," Hill said after Hurley scored 16 of his 21 points in the second half to lead No.

#### COLLEGE BASKETBALL

3 Duke to a 93-84 victory at Clemson in an Atlantic Coast Conference game Monday night. All five of Hurley's 3-pointers came at crucial times for the Biue Devils (18-3, 6-3), who won their fifth straight game since losing two of three during a stretch in January. The Tigers (12-7, 2-7) continued to struggle in the ACC

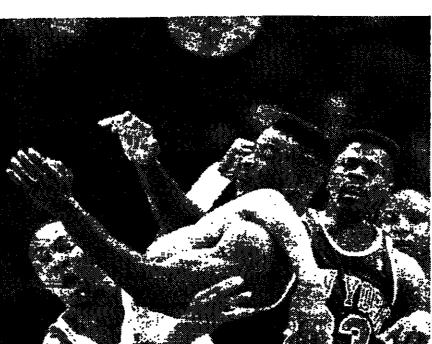
after starting the season 9-0. Hurley's only 3-point goal in the first half put Duke up, 33-31. His second made the score 57-

Grant Hill made 13 of 15 free throws overall and led Duke with 25 points.

No. 10 Florida State 99, No. 24 Virginia 84: In Tallahassee, Florida, Douglas Edwards scored 25 points and Bob Sura added 20 as the Seminoles (17-6, 7-2 ACC) won for the minth time in 10 games by overcoming a career-best 23 points and 19 rebounds by Ted Jeffries of the Cavaliers (13-5, 5-4).

No. 12 UNLV 95, Long Beach State 83: J.R. Rider scored 31 points, Dexter Boney added 23 and Evric Gray had 20 points and 10 rebounds as the Runnin' Rebels (15-2, 8-2 in the Big West) won their 59th straight at home.

UNLV avenged one of its two losses this year, a 101-94 defeat in Long Beach on Jan. 7 that ended the Rebels' 29-game winning streak. Missouri 67, No. 23 Kansas State 51: Kansas State lost in Columbia, Missouri, after earning



# It Was a Thorny Game for All the Day Cantona Came Back to Leeds

T ONDON - Watching the English trying to fathom a

Eric Cantona, a throwback to the poets who led the 19th century Symbolist movement, bemuses the French, never mind the English whose parochial soccer feuds he has wandered into.

Cantona when no club in

his own country could or would tame him. Within Rob would tame him. Within weeks he became the darling of Leeds fans, an artiste

injecting the element of surprise into a largely pragmatic team winning its first league championship for 17 years.

almost musical disk dedicated to his new followers.

He flirted, then jilted them. "I leave when I need to change," he mused. "It's like being with a woman. If you go

temporary home remains close to Leeds, and his wife works at the university there, he defected in November to the archrival, Manchester United.

had finesse, style ... a real player," said one. "He was everything you look up to."

Manchester United. Why them? Anybody but them! The antipathy between Manchester and Leeds stretches

across the Pennine mountains that form the backbone of industrial northern England. Manchester represents the red rose county of Lancashire, Leeds the white rose of Yorkshire whose cricket club would never field any player from outside the county, let alone the country.

For Yorkshiremen and women to become cult followers of Cantona defied tradition. They felt betrayed when he demanded a move, apparently in pique because he was dropped when his mercurial form waned.

erwise Cantona's return last Monday as a Manchester United Red would have had unconscionable consequences. As it was, 200 Leeds fans stood at the Elland Road gates when Manchester's team bus approached. "Judas!"

One wondered if their number included the Leeds fanatics who, last September, had detoured en route to a European Champions' Cup match in Stuttgart to visit Cantona's birthplace in Paris.

selves at a bar where their idol allegedly once had a drink.

YES, MA'AM ..MY HEAD 50RT

OF HURTS ... I THINK MAYBE !

HAVE THE GOLLYWOPPERS...

HAVE TO SAY that Cantona had never promised he would stay. His entire career has been one of passing through, often staying far less than the 10 months he gave

His spiritual base is in Provence, where his oil painter's canvass, his Harley Davidson bike, his dogs and his stallion and his free time with 4-year-old son Raphael color his life. Meanwhile, he is on the road again, restless like the poet Rimbaud, who by 19 had used up his patience with writing and by 37 was killed while gun-running in Abyssinia. Were Cantona not a soccer player, he says he would "burn up my life as quickly as possible. Living fast and hard, that's what

Fast is certainly the soccer of his English phase. It comes no harder than "wars of the roses" matches between Leeds and Manchester and Monday's was frantic, the tackles

No matter that the teams contained players from nine nations, and a Leeds debutant barely 17 years old. No matter that \$50 million worth of talent scurried around at speed too fast for thought. And no matter that Leeds shot 19 imes. Manchester nine - and the contest ended goalless, as

You want theater and goals? This at times resembled more of a bear pit. The acrimony toward Cantona was secthing, though never violent, and he escaped his markers

for just three touches in 17 minutes. Touch 1 was hissed, touch 2 booed. And touch 3? He tried drifted wide, the crowd - his crowd until recent weeks howled. He looked up into faces that had exulted in his goals but who now jeered; if he raised an eyebrow, that was

as much emotion as he would display.

However, a hint of what went on inside him came on the half hour, when he received the yellow card for digging an elbow into the ribs of a defender he once shared rooms with. As the battle whirled like the mist around him, the Frenchman became peripheral until, seven minutes from time, he

showed his class. A Cantona shuffle took out two defenders, a left-foot shot was saved by the legs of Leeds' goalkeeper. Derision and relief. Double relief for Leeds' manager. Howard Wilkinson, who bought and sold Cantona on a short lease and whose team has lost the consistency, the concentration, that made it champion last Spring.

The loss of Cantona is a symbol, not a cause of tha collective human response. But it hurts, obviously, that Cantona can walk away to the arch-enemy and put himself on course to become the first player in the modern era to

win successive English league titles with different clubs. It became on Monday the spectators' prerogative to mix a modicum of wit with their disapproval. Instead of "Ooh, ash Cantona," they sang "Ou est Cantona." There may be

times when even he scarcely knows. Carried along by impulse, perhaps because his gift is higher and his attention span lower, he is merely the most honest mercenary around in a sport where the principle players are these days all passing through.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

#### icks earlier this season in Dallas. all his third ended a 7-1 spurt that put Duke • All-Star forward Chris Mullin of the Golda top 25 ranking for the first time in five years. ahead by 64-58, and his last two opened 6- and The Wildcats (144, 42 Big Eight) missed their first nine shots, fell behind by 13 points in the first half and never recovered. Missouri (15-6, 4-2) led by as much as 19 in the second half. 7-point leads, the last with just 2:37 remaining. en State Warriors underwent successful surgery Duke, the top free-throw shooting team in the ACC, also missed just one of its final 23 free Monday night to repair a torn ligament in his right thumb and is expected to be sidelined for Patrick Ewing (33) stepped forward with 40 points, 10 in overtime, as New York won. throws and ended 27 of 32 overall.

great but maverick French performer is something of a

A year ago, Leeds United gambled \$1.5 million on

nted the crowd. "I love you, I don't know why, but I love you ..." he crooned on an

to the point when you've got nothing left to say to her, you leave. Or else you stop being good together."

Cantona left as if in the dead of night. Though his

That day, grown men cried. Some had stood outside Leeds' Elland Road stadium as if drawn to a funeral. "He The gloom was darkened by the fact that the buyer was

Thank heavens the hooliganism, as primitive in Leeds as anywhere during the horrendous 1980s, has been all but

shouted. "Judas!"

They neither found the dwelling nor their way out of the city. Instead, too late for the match, they consoled them-

ferocious, the contest unyielding.

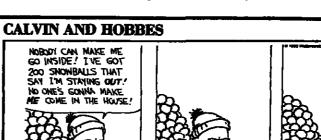
it has four times out of seven.

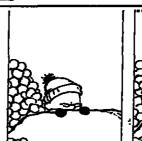
to make it special, to curl in a beautiful goal but, as the shot

NO, MA'AM..THE AVERAGE

FLU SHOT HAS NO EFFECT

ON THE GOLLYWOPPERS.









WIZARD of ID





It was Manning

**REX MORGAN** 

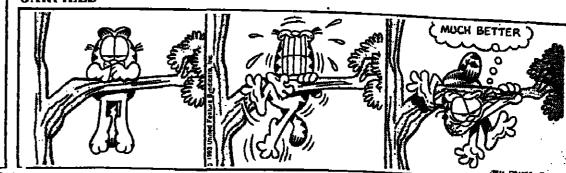






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# tment With Aspirate SPORTS SXIII

# **Buder Triumphs** In Women's Slalom

## Wind Stops Giant Slalom, And the Flu Halts Tomba

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan — Karin Buder of Austria charged from far back in the field on Tuesday to edge Julie Parisien of the United States for the women's slalom gold medal at the World Alpine Ski Championships. Norway's Kjetil Andre Aamoott had his kid for cold put am bald

an Arahan Governgi had his bid for gold put on hold when the second run in the men's grant slatom was called off because of high wind as Alberto Tomba

remained in bed fighting the flu. Despite a protest by the Italian team, which wanted the entire com-petition canceled. Race officials said the first run of the men's giant slalom would stand if the second run could be completed by 11 A.M.

don Firing Minite

Officials also scheduled the women's giant slalom and men's downhill training for Wednesday. Buder, only seventh and 1.09 seconds back after the first run, nego-

tiated 53 gates in the afternoon in 42.36 seconds for a combined time of 1 minute, 27.66 seconds.

Annelise Coberger of New Zealand, the first-run leader by 0.43 seconds, was within sight of the finish line when she missed a gate

and was disqualified. "I'm very surprised by the out-ome," said Buder, 28, whose lone ictory in 12 seasons of World Cup acing came three years ago in a lalom at Stranda, Norway. "I lidn't think I had a chance, so I eally went all out, and I think hat's why I won."

Buder had performed so poorly at the Winter Olympics in Albert-ville, France, and on the World Cup circuit last year that she had announced her retirement after this

Her victory Tuesday did not change her plans. "I'm quitting, no doubt about it," she said. "But this is a great way

Parisien, second after the morning heat, had a second run of 43.23 seconds that left her 0.21 seconds

behind Buder. Elfi Eder of Austria, third in the morning, won the bronze in

Parisien was happy to achieve the second silver for the United States in as many events. Her compatriot Picabo Street finished second in the women's combined.

"It's always an inspiration tohave someone on your team wm,"

really is great to have finished two or world championship medal and slalom runs in a row. I've been a fifth gold. having some trouble with finishing "I though this year, and to finish and come started," Schneider said. "I was skidown in the top three is really ex-

"I just decided when I was in the life, this is sports." start," she continued, "that I would ski smart, not give away anything on the first run, not risk anything, just try to linish and see where I am, because it's always easier to try to

make up time on the second run." Despite the weather problems that have plagued these championships and made course preparation a nightmare, this was "a great slalom course," Parisien said. "This is the best slalom race we've had all year. This is the highest quality for slalom slalom at Park City, Utah — Cothat we've had. It's tough snow, it's berger was third — and ranks steep, it's got just about everything in it. It's been great, really good."

Tomba, the two-time Olympic giant-slalom champion, was stricken with the flu Sunday night and spent Monday in bed. In case he was ready to race, his team picked start No. 4 for him in Tuesday's race.

They were perhaps unaware that four is an unlucky number in Japan, and it certainly proved to be so for Tomba, who still had a fever on Tuesday morning. His doctor kept him in bed and said he needed four or five days to regain his health.

Illness was only the latest in a string of disappointments for Tomba in world championship competition. He won a bronze in the giant slalom in the 1987 champion-ships at Crans Montana, Switzerland, to break into the upper echelon of the sport. But that is the only medal he has won in four world meets.

Had Tomba raced, he would have faced a suff challenge from Aamodi, who won the silver medal in the men's combined on Monday behind his teammate Lasse Kjus. Aamodt dominated the first run Tuesday morning, negotiating the 52 gates in 1 minute, 7.69 seconds. Rainer Salzgeber of Austria was the only one to make a race of it with a time of 1:08.14.

A distant third was Sweden's Johan Wallner, who trailed by 1.49 seconds. Markus Wasmeier of Germany

was fourth in 1:09.45 and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, the combined bronze medalist, rounded out the top five in 1:09.54.

Kjus, who wore No. 9 on Monwhen he won the combined gold, did not get the same lift from the number on Tuesday. His first run of 1:10.48 left him 2.79 seconds behind Aamodi, the 1992 Olympic super-giant slalom champion and giant slalom bronze medalist. For a change in these weather-

plagued championships, sunshine and about a foot (30 centimeters) of fluffy snow greeted the fans who trooped to the Shizukuishi ski area for a double dose of racing on Tuesday. But the wind increased in the afternoon just as the men's race was to begin on the upper reaches of Mount Kotakakura.

The women's course on neighboring Mount Takakura was a halfmile shorter than the men's and was also somewhat sheltered.

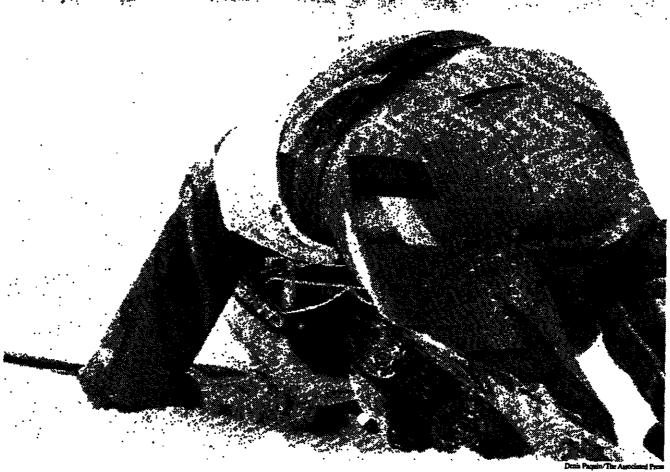
Vreni Schneider of Switzerland, gold medalist in the 1991 championships in Saalbach, Austria, failed to finish the first slalom run. She "This feels great," she added. "It was bidding for her ninth Olympic

> "I thought I could win when I ing fast and powerfully. I don't know what happened, but this is

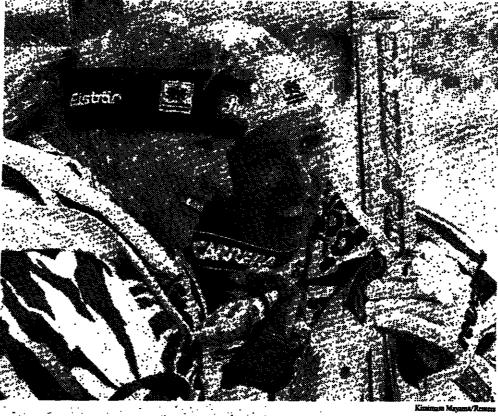
> Also eliminated was Anita Wachter of Austria, the bronze medalist in the women's combined. There was a little bump at a gate and I hit it with my inside ski and I leaned in." she said.

Coberger leads the World Cup slalom standings despite having no victories. She has done it with consistency, placing second three times and third once.

Parisien won the season-opening fourth in the slalom standings.



Switzerland's Vreni Schneider above, the gold medalist in the 1991 championships in Saalbach, Austria, fell in the first slalon run, ending her hopes of getting a ninth Olympic or world champion-ship medal. Karin Buder, far right, and her Austrian teammate Elfi Eder fared far better, with Buder coming from well back to win for just the second time in 12 years of World Cup racing, Eder the bronze medal, with Ju-



# For Taiwan's Skiers, Slopes Couldn't Be Greener

lie Parisien of the United

States coming in second.

SHIZUKUISHI, Japan — The ruts and slick then compete. spots of the snow on the world championships' giant slalom run hold no terrors for Chang Juihwa, a man who learned his skiing on grass in subtropical Taiwan.

"I don't fear the competition, but a lot of people come and see you ski, that's scary," said the 19-year-old Chang, "My technique still isn't too good. It's not pretty skiing to watch."

This is Chang's fourth international competition. He began with the Asian Winter Games in Sapporo, Japan, in 1990 - his first opportunity to try his sport on snow - and also has skied in a World Junior Championships.

How much of his training is on grass now? "One hundred percent," he said, but then modified the reply slightly: "Only when we go abroad for competition do we get a chance to ski on snow. We practice for a week or two and skied on grass. He grew up in Los Angeles and

"It's easier to ski on snow, more stimulating," Chang said. For grassy slopes, the Taiwanese use skis

with rollers, something like an earth-moving machine's caterpillar tracks. Like the more experienced international rac-

ers, Chang rated the giant slalom course on Mount Kotakakura as relatively easy, except for a steep stretch at the end.

And while having an audience takes some getting used to, he said, he is very happy to be in a world championship.

Chang finished the first run in 1 minute, 33.97 seconds, 26 seconds behind leader Kjetil

Andre Aamodt of Norway and 60th fastest among the 64 skiers who finished the run. Teammate Bao Tai-chiun was 63d in 1:43.18. Unlike the others from Taiwan, Bao has not

did much of his skiing at Squaw Valley, Califor-The others, he said, ski about once a year on

> "They have only been skiing for three years, so they're pretty good," he added. "I stopped

skiing for four or five years because I was in business. Now I have decided to come back." Bao said, "We don't get much training. It's not as available as in other countries. But we really enjoy skiing."

Being at the world championships, "we feel great. Of course, our times are pretty behind, but we'll keep trying and we hope we're going to bring up the younger ones that will get more involved in the sport. And maybe one day we might have a Marc Girardelli in our country." Girardelli, from Luxembourg, currently is

bidding for a record fifth World Cup title.

SIDELINES

# **Obstacles Fall** For a Match by **Bowe and Lewis**

By Michael Martinez New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Despite a number of significant obstacles that stand in the way of a Riddick Bowe-Lennox Lewis heavyweight title fight, the bout that everyone wants to see is suddenly becoming a real possibility and could take place as early as June at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas.

Rock Newman, Bowe's manager, met for several hours Monday with Seth Abraham, president of Time Warner Sports, and Rich Rose, top executive of Caesars Sports, to discuss the logistics of a deal.

Lewis said Tuesday in Washington that he expects to light Bowe; the only questions being where and when. The Associated Press report-

I"We don't know much in the way of details, and we won't until light," said Lewis, whose handlers, including manager Frank Maloney, were to meet Tuesday with Newman in New York City. ["We're going to have to see what

they're willing to offer." Lewis said.
"I just want the fight to go on."
Abraham said the possibility of a Lewis-Bowe fight began to surface during a brief conversation he had with Newman in a hallway outside his office. At the time, they had been discussing possible opponents for both HBO and TVKO, the ca-

ble giant's pay-per-view arm.
"I asked if he thought it was a fight he could take and make, and if it was worth the effort," Abraham said. "He said it was. It's all quite legitimate. We didn't want this to be a PR ploy, we didn't want any grandstanding, and we didn't want it to be an effort to demean Lewis. It's the real thing."

[New York Newsday and the New York Daily News reported that representatives for Bowe and Lewis would meet at HBO's mid-town offices in New York in an attempt to arrange a June 18 fight in Las Vegas.]

Bowe's attorney, Milt Chwasky, said there still remain other potential opponents for Bowe, who defended his World Boxing Associa-tion and International Boxing Federation titles on Saturday night with a first-round knockout of Michael Dokes at Madison Square

If a deal with Lewis fails, Newman is likely to pursue a title light with either Evander Holyfield on on HBO.

"We're assembling the financial facts and figures on all three of those fronts," Chwasky said. "Certainly by the end of the week, we'd hope to have an answer.'

An apparent problem in a Bowe-Lewis fight would be Lewis's scheduled May 8 bout with Tony Tucker for the World Boxing Council title. But a source familiar with the matter said that those contracts had not been signed, even though the promoter Don King won a purse bid for the light.

One of the losers in that effort was Dan Duva, Lewis's promoter, who would play a prominent role in a Lewis-Bowe fight. King would then be left with no fight and no immediate contender.

Lewis's manager, Maloney, said that he had not been aware that

# Newman was open to a fight, but that he was ready to talk. "Til get off the plane right now and walk back if they want to start talking," Maloney said on a flight to Washington. "I'm fed up with all

their stories. If this is genuine, put an offer on the table and we'll ne-Negotiations have never gone well between the two sides. After Bowe defeated Evander Holyfield in November for the undisputed title, Newman reportedly made several offers to Lewis and Maloney, including one that would have paid Lewis \$3 million for a harminachin fich. When Lewis

belt rather than be forced to make a mandatory defense against Lewis.
The WBC promptly awarded its
version of the title to Lewis, throwing the heavyweight picture into an

championship fight. When Lewis declined, Bowe gave up his WBC

uncertain state. Newman has said that Bowe would not fight Lewis unless Lewis renounced his WBC belt, but that now appears to be a hurdle of little

or no significance. Maloney, meanwhile, appears to be having his own problems with King. The Lewis-Tucker deal, he said, called for an 80-20 split, with Lewis likely to earn about \$9 million. Now, Maloney charged, King is trying to make it 75-25.

We're not about to let that happen." Maloney said. "We won't

play that game. Just the kind of controversy that could doom the whole thing and make Bowe-Lewis a reality.

# Astros Sign 3 Players at \$32 Million

NEW YORK - Drayton McLane, the new owner of the Houston Astros, certainly doesn't mind paying the big bucks.
On Dec. 1, he spent \$19.5 million on a four-year deal with Doug Dra-

bek. Two days later, he agreed to a \$17 million, four-year contract with Greg Swindell. And on Monday, he committed \$32.3 million team: third baseman Ken Caminiti, second baseman Craig Biggio

and center fielder Steve Finley.
Biggio is guaranteed \$11 million while Caminiti is guaranteed \$10.9 million and Finley \$10.4 million.

Five other players agreed to oneyear deals Monday, leaving 41 in arbitration.

Outlielder Larry Walker and Montreal settled at \$3 million. more than triple his \$975,000 salary last season.

Right-hander Ramon Martinez and the Los Angeles Dodgers agreed at \$1,775,000, more than double his 1992 salary of \$725,000. Right-hander John Burkett and the San Francisco Giants agreed at \$1.55 million, four times his \$375,000 salary last season.

Catcher Greg Olson and the Atlanta Braves agreed at \$925,000, more than double his 1992 salary of \$350,000. Right-hander Cris Carpenter and the Florida Marlins agreed at \$725,000, four times his \$170,000 salary last year. The three Astros each received

\$600,000 signing bonuses. Biggio, 27, will get \$2.85 million this season, \$3.15 million in 1994 and \$4.4 million in 1995. Caminiti, 29, will earn yearly salaries of \$2.95 million, \$3 million and \$4.35 million. Finley, 27, will get salaries of \$2.7 million, \$2.85 million and \$4.25 million.

Biggio hit 277 last season and drove in 39 runs. Caminiti led the Astros with a 294 average and drove in 62 runs. Finley, obtained in a trade with Baltimore in 1991, hit .292 and drove in 55 runs.

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#### They fell even further back in the subsequent second stage, a 69-kilometer ride from Menton on the French Riviera to St. Laurent-du-Var. Another Frenchman Quits Vendée

behind his Carrera outfit and dropped more than 14 minutes.

LeMond, Chiappucci Start Badly

ST. LAURENT-DU-VAR, France (Reuters) — Tour de France stars
Greg LeMond and Claudio Chiappucci made a disastrons start Tuesday
to their 1993 cycling campaign when Chiappucci came in 138th and
LeMond was 150th on the opening day of the Tour of the Mediterranean.

LeMond, the three-time U.S. winner of the Tour de France, became
detached from his Franch Contemp during the U.3 delonger them time

detached from his French Gan team during the 11.3-kilometer team time trial in San Remo, Italy, and lost 2½ minutes. Chiappucci, the Italian who has reigned as "king of the mountains" in the last two French races, fell

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AFP) - A second French yachtsman in the Vendée Globe Challenge was forced Tuesday to retire from the round-the-world solo race.

Bernard Gallay, aboard the Vuarnet Watches, was towed into Port Chalmers after his boat was heavily damaged by a wave. Eleven days earlier, countryman Betrand de Broc, aboard Group LG, was brought into Port Chalmers with a damaged keel. Gallay was in eighth place, de Broc had been in third place.

#### Atlanta Games a Loser Last Year

ATLANTA (AP) — Despite losing \$11.2 million last year, officials of the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games have told members of a state oversight panel that there is no cause for alarm. ACOG had projected a profit of \$9.1 million for 1992, according to a report issued Monday to the Met-

ropolitan Atlanta Olympic Games Authority, which oversees ACOG. it's chief operating officer, A.D. Frazier Jr., attributed much of the problem to unexpected delays in signing corporate sponsors.

The committee was running about six months behind schedule in signing sponsors, which are expected to generate more than \$537 million for ACOG.

#### For the Record

Stephen J. Solomon, the senior vice-president of sports planning and administration at ABC Sports since 1986, was hired as the NHL's new senior vice president. (AP) Canadian Football League officials said they have decided against

more U.S. expansion for next sea-

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#### **SCOREBOARD**

#### BASKETBALL

**NBA Standings** EASTERN CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MONDAYS RESULTS
New York 29 25 38 22 14—139
Psilodelphia 32 24 26 29 9—115
Ewing 17-30-6-7-48, Anthony 7-12-3-17: Perry
8-14-3-20, Weethershoon 6-15-8-12-20, Howkins
7-12 10-12-24. Rebessids—New York 58 (Anthony 11), Philodelphia 51 (Long 9), Assists—New
York 38 (Anthony 11), Philodelphia 26 (DowAlms 14).

ains 141. Wichkington 25 22 26 36—186 Houston 27 21 22 25—188 Grant 9-19 2-3 28. Street 7-8 7-8 21; Otsiuwon 8-17 1-1 17, K.Smith 13-19 2-3 30, Rebeards—Wichkington 54 (Eitlean 14), Houston 50 (Thorpe 13), Assists—Wichkington 29 (Admits 8), Hauston 70 (Y. Smith 2), Agrants 8), Hauston 70 (Y. Smith 2), Agrants 8), Hauston 70 (Y. Smith 2) ams 8). Houston 27 (K.Sm)th 8). Originals 26 23 28 19— % Uttab 25 38 31 22—186 O'Neci & 17 6-8 22, Skiles & 14 6-7 25; Corbin 10-121-221, K.Akatone 5-13 13-18 23, J.Maldone 9-17 4-4 22, Rebounds—Originals 39 (O'Neci 11),

Dollars 22 31 19 21 7—160
A Locars 24 17 34 16 15—168
Rooks 5-9 6-13 16, Horser 8-18 6-7 23; Worthy 8-21 J-4 20, Scott 10-20 4-8 26, Rebeat 8-21 3-420, Scott IU-20-0 70, NEU-2002 39 (Devis 14), Los Angeles SI (Perkins 17), Assists—Dollas 18 (Horper, Cambridge 4).

Major College Scores

Caestal Carolina 91, Md.-Ba Colgate 55, Buttole 54 Drexel 73, Navy 57 Hely Cross 99, Rulgers 89 St. Joseph's 73, Sl. Bonaver Syrocuse 76, Georgetown 61 Towson St. 79, Lehigh 70

SOUTH Alabama St. 95, Prairie View Compbell 90, N.C.-Asheville 65 Call, of Charleston 74, Charleston

Coll. of Charleston 74, Charleston Souther Corpin St. 88, Margan St. 64 Duke 93, Clemson 84 Fla. International 57, Virginia Tech 44 Florida St. 99, Virginia 84 Grambling St. 87, Alcorn St. 74 Jackson St. 74, Texas Southern 77 Alddle Tenn, 70, Tenn, Martin 60 Allss. Vatley St. 95, Southern U. 94 Mississippi 71, SE Louisiana 61 N. Crambling AET 81, Md.-E. Shore 65 N. Carolina A&T St. Md.-E. Shore 65 NE Louisione 110, Texas-Arlinaton 83 NE Louisions 116. Texas-Arithston NW Louisions 127. N. Texas 97 Old Dominion 86, American U. 85 Richmond 72. E. Carolina 63 S. Carolina St. 87, Delaware St. 99 SW Louisions 77, Texas-Pon Amer Termessee St. 93. E. Kentucky 84 W. Kentucky 16, S. Utoh 73 Materiana 61, 1 sheety 58

Cleveland St. 97, Wright St. 85, 07

Missouri 67, Karsays St. 51
N. Illinola 63, Ill.-Chicago 61
W. Illinola 75, E. Illihola 73
Wis.-Green Boy 78, Volporalso 71,
Wis.-Milwoukee 65, Chicago St. 64
WEST
Houston 92, Nevodo 80
McNeese St. 79, Texas-Son Antonic
SW Texas 51, 63, Nicholis 51, 62
Siephen F.Austin 87, Som Houston
UNLV 95, Long Beach St. 83

The AP Top 25

The teams in the college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Feb. 7, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a stitution, vote and previous ranking.

7. Kansas a Cincinnati

21. Konsos St.

WALES CONFERENCE

rick Division
W L T Phy GF GA
55 14 5 75 236 174
25 22 4 55 227 193
23 22 9 52 16 227
25 22 4 54 182 181
24 23 6 54 219 194
18 26 8 44 200 214

Division
L T Pis GF GA
18 8 70 195 154
20 6 64 222 183
18 8 64 193 175
21 8 56 173 163

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

SOCCER ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

CRICKET 18-GAME TRIANGULAR SERIES on: 208-6 (SD overs) South Africa: 196 pil out (50 overs) Pokision won by 10 runs.

SKIING

WORLD ALPINE CHAMPIONSHIPS WORLD ALPINE CHAMPIONSHIPS in Salaptosish. Joppen WOMEN'S SLALOM RESULTS: 1. Kerin Buder, Austria, 1 minute, 27.66 seconds; 2. Julie Partislen, U.S., 1:27.87; & Hit Edor, Austria, 1:28.67; & Kristino Andersson, Sweden, 1:28.67; & Merena Galibba, Hayh, 1:28,44; & Titti Rodilina, Sweden, 1:29.12; 7. Potricle Chauvet, France, 1:29.29; & Christine Von Gruntgen, Switzerland, 1:29.33; 9. Anne Berse, Nervay, 1:29.67; 10, Mintern Voyt, Germany, 1:29.67; 10, Mintern

11, Martanne Kloerstad, Norwoy, 1;29.93; 12, Statin Neuenschwander, Switzerland, 1:30.92; 13, Angele Grossinger, Germany, 1:30.42; 14 (He), Eritan Hansson, Sweden, and Ingrid Salvenmoser, Austria, 1:30.61; 17 (He), Martina Erit, Germany, and Emma Carrick-Anderson, Britain, 1:30.97; 19, Martina Accola, Switzerland, 1:31.34; 20, Lora Mosoni, Italy, 1:31.61. 11, Marianne Kiserstad, Narvecy, 1;29.93; 12,

### TRANSACTIONS Frank Luck, Steam ricos and Sven Fischer finished in 54:42.3 with 3

BASEBALL Mattead League
CHICAGO CUBS—Staned Craig V.
ton, third besemen, to minor-league
FLORIDA—Agreed to 1-year conte

Steve Decker, coricier.

Pittsburgh
Sievens (42) 2 AcEpochern (23), Tocchet (30).
Seets on soul—Boston (on Wiresset, Barrasso)
1-8-11—28, Pittsburgh (on Blue) 13-12-2-27.
Buffisho
Others
Wrood (14), Khmylev (11): Freer (1)
Weboln (14), Khmylev (11): Freer (1)
Weboln (14), Moctver (9), Small (4), Shots on seal—Buffish (on Siderklewicz) 9-11-15-35.

Others (on Fuhr) 15-18-10-35.

Ety, Rangers
1 2 2-4
New Jersev
1 3 Nicholfs (16), Fettsov (3), Doneyto (2), Semak (19), Shots on soul—Buffish (19), Shots on soul—Bu

Rangers (on Sillington) 10-12-8—30. New Jersey (on Vonbiestrouck) 10-16-17-37.

31. Losts 1 0 2-3 CLEVELAND—Normal Orzia Newsome or Harriford 5 1 0-1 sistem offensive coach and casistant person need director and Woody Widenhofer Rebock. Spots an good-St. Loxis (on Burke) 16-5-33. Ets cooch. Promoted personnel di Harrierd (on Jesseh) 8-11-13-32. Lombardi te director di player

### France Wins First Gold In Biathlon

The Associated Press BOROVETS, Bulgaria France won the first gold medal at the World Biathlon Championship in the women's 15-kilometer team competition on Tuesday, and Germany won gold in the men's 20-

The French team of Nathalie Beausire, Delphine Burlet, Anne Briand and Corine Niogret finished the race in 53 minutes, 58.1 seconds with 3 penalty shots. Second was the Belarussian team in 54:00.5 (4 penalty shots), with Poland third at 55:30.4 (4 penalty

A total of 13 teams took part in the first event of the championships, which will end on Sunday in this mountain resort some 60 kilometers (37.5 miles) from Solia. In the men's competition the German team of Fritz Fischer, penalty shots.

Russia was second in 55:16.3 (4 penalty shots), followed by France in 55:44.8 (3 penalty shots). For the first time 23 teams took part in this event at a world cham-

pionship. Wednesday will be a rest day. The next two events are scheduled on Thursday with the women's 15kilometer and the men's 20-kilometer individual races.

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

# Our Land of Yak

NEW YORK — I am trying to despicable, "Nothing." That's because I've always thought deficits make no headway. Driving shirts to

He asks people to phone him I like bush-league deficiteers. And think he is in Seattle, but may be now suddenly everybody agrees wrong because the laundry problem has my mind by the throat

The radio is bleating idly away. soaking into the car upholstery. usually leave it that way on the chance that sooner or later Daniel Schorr will come on and say something interesting

Mostly what it picks up is America yakking. If my car seats could talk they would probably telephone Rush Limbaugh and denounce Congress for raising its pay.

So this day, Thursday, I am debating whether to give the laundryman a piece of my mind or treat him to some cutting sarcasm. Three weeks running my white shirts have come back tinted a faint but unmis-

The laundryman is a simple. hard-working man. The best way to get results, doubtless, is to speak forthrightly: "If these shirts come out blue this time, fella, my business goes elsewhere."

Yet I am not good speaking forthrightly. Simple, hard-working men on whom I have tried it sense that I lack the killer instinct to back up threats On the other hand, a sneer would

be lost on the laundryman, so there is no point in saying, "After washing these shirts, do you think you could bear to hold the dye?"

From this thought I segue instantly into a favorite worry: America can't cut the mustard anymore. How can we hope to sell Japan cars with steering wheels on the wrong side when we can't even get our white shirts back from the laundry white?

Somewhere around here I am aware of a radio talk show in progress. In a faraway place, possibly Seattle, a man is urging people to phone him and tell all America what they are willing to sacrifice to cut the federal deficit.

The question shames me briefly. My answer, if hauled before this highly overrated

the laundry, I am worrying about the American laundry situation when a radio yakmeister insinuates himself into my ear.

I recall Republicans rading for 30 years that deficits would kill us all, which they didn't. I recall the Republicans then running up a def-He is worrying about the deficit. icit that made the Democrats look with the old-time Republicans that the deficit will kill us all.

> My life in Deficit Land leaves me suspicious that politicians, not to mention economists, don't understand deficits any better than my laundryman, not to mention me, understands quantum electrody-

Nevertheless, here is one of these inescapable call-in radio shows as-suming that the kind of people who call in are so desperate about the deficit that they will go on the air and pledge sacrifices to end it.

Instantly my mind, accustomed to taking big philosophical leaps, propounds a proposition: If the American masses were to master the details of their daily toil — the laundryman keeping the blue out of the white shirts, the oil-changer remembering to put fresh oil in the car after draining the crankcase, and so on — then the habit of efficiency would become so in-grained in the national spirit that no deficit whatever could possibly

Listening to America phoning in. I am heartened to see that it agreed with me. One caller, not a congressman, said he would happily sacrifice Congress's pay raise. A Brooklyn woman who struggled, she said, to supplement her poor mother's paltry Social Security check offered to accept a substantial income-tax

increase on my salary. At the laundry I am too depressed to mention the blue in the shirts. Back home I walk past the TV set. Maury Povich is talking to a young woman. The caption on the screen identifies her as "Recovering Sex Addict." Another woman speaks. "Engaged to Recovering Sex Addict," says the caption. The audience is enthralled.

Was it for this and failed laundry that we won the Battle of Midway

New York Times Service

# Brecht's Legacy: Theater at a Crossroads

By John Rockwell

New York Times Service

B ERLIN — Grim and totalitarian East
Berlin produced the most innovative,

exciting theater in Germany, East or West. The East Germans subsidized the arts lavishly for propagandistic purposes. But that couldn't explain the stream of brilliant stage directors, many of whom immigrated to the West, who emerged from East Berlin in the 1950s and 60s.

The source and center of that theatrical energy was Bertolt Brecht and the theater company he founded in 1949, the Berliner

Young directors and actors flocked to Brecht and to perhaps naive notions of leftist idealism. The theater remained a source of East German artistic vitality even after his death in 1956.

So the removal of Brecht's heirs from control of the Berliner Ensemble and the privatization of this former stronghold of Communist ideology have become potent symbols of cultural life in the new Berlin. The change became official in mid-January, and the first production from the

five-director collective that is running the

theater was Shakespeare's "Pericles." While interesting and honorable, the staging, by a 74-year-old former Brecht disciple named Peter Palitzsch, is not at the forefront of contemporary directorial innovation. Ruth Berghaus, another Brecht disciple with close personal and professional ties to this theater, and a widely admired director for more than two decades, could make that claim.

But Berghaus was driven from the directorship of the ensemble in 1977 by the leading Brecht heir. Barbara Brecht-Schall. While Berghaus, now 65, has given no indication that she harbors the slightest ambition to return to the ensemble, she remains part of the tangled familial and personal relations that define this dynastic drama. And her radical post-Brechtian style of direction, seen this year in two fascinating opera productions in Frankfurt and Berlin, shows one way Brechtian traditions might be revitalized.

Berghaus's departure came shortly after the death of Brecht's widow (Brecht-Schall's mother), Helene Weigel Weigel was a powerful theatrical force in her own right, an actress who defined Brecht's "Mother Courage" for all who saw her in it. Her death apparently cost Berghaus, who was herself married to Paul Dessan, Brecht's last regular composer, a measure of protection. She was forced from the company because, by all accounts, Brecht-Schall found her style a too radical reinterpretation of Brecht's plays and theories. (Brecht-Schall was reportedly in a hospital and unable to comment for this article.)

By general consensus, the problem with Not that all of the new directors of the



Hermann Beyer in "Pericles," the first production of the newly privatized Berliner Ensemble. Inset: Bertolt Brecht.

the Berliner Ensemble in the 1980s was threefold. First, it was overstaffed, given the Communists' commitment to full employment no matter how useless. Although the new ensemble is technically private, it receives a \$16 million annual subsidy from the Berlin city government. Even so, personnel has been pared by some 40 people. Palitzsch said, although Brecht-Schall has asserted the figure to be in the hundreds. The current ensemble includes Ekkehard Schall, Brecht-Schall's husband and a long-admired Brecht actor who played Antiochus in "Pericles," which ended its run on Jan. 31.

Second, the theater's directors allowed the Brecht style to ossify, refusing, like Cosima Wagner at Bayreuth, to permit innovation in violation of the Master's supposed wishes. Even Mrs. Brecht-Schall conceded, in an interview with The Independent of London, that the '80s saw some

"terrible productions."

Third, the theater's upper echelons grew uncomfortably close to the repressive Erich Honecker regime, a closeness that proved embarrassing after the Berlin Wall came down in 1989.

theater, or Berghaus, have necessarily recanted their own leftist idealism. The current co-owners are well-known veteran directors, several of whom worked at the theater before emigrating West: Palitzsch, Peter Zadek, Matthias Langhoff, Fritz Marquardt and Heiner Müller, who also happens to be one of Germany's best play-

Müller is among several former East German intellectuals facing charges that they collaborated with the East German secret police. The charges in his case are vaguer than most, and Müller denies all but the most casual and inevitable police

But if the ensemble had problems in the '80s, it has new difficulties now, and chief among them is a lack of clear artistic vision. Part of the trouble is the inherent unwieldiness of a five-member directorate. "It's an adventure, a big adventure," Palitzsch said optimistically in an interview.

For Müller, the major difficulty is the one facing most intellectuals in the former Eastern bloc: what to do with their newfound freedom. "At the moment, the theater can only react, but it has no future if it only reacts," he said in the interview.

As far as repertory is concerned. German critics have complained about the choice of "Pericles," which is probably only partly by Shakespeare and counts among his weakest efforts. Palitzsch said he was attracted by "the hero who isn't one, who has continually to begin again

from square one." But what has caused the most comment is that this company, housed in the very theater that saw the first performance of "The Threepenny Opera" in 1928, has no plans to perform any Brecht at all (apart from a fragment completed by Müller).

Before 1989, the ensemble had exclusive rights to Brecht for East Berlin. Now the plays are up for grabs, although only one year at a time, with renewals possible, which Palitzsch said was untenable. Müller, cager not to burn all bridges with Brecht-Schall, stressed her sincere loyalty to Brecht, her conviction that she was serving his best interests. But that seems

By now, however, Brecht has probably transcended the control of any heir. His influence has been so pervasive that no one director or company can claim prima-cy as his disciple.

#### PEOPLE

After 'Malcolm X,' Will It Be 'Mike Tyson'?

Spike Lee, who most recently made Malcom X larger-than-life on the big screen, says Mike Tyson's life story would make a good movie, but he didn't say whether he would consider making it. Lee spoke after visiting Tyson in Plain-field, Indiana, where the boxer is serving a six-year sentence for rape. About that conviction, Lee said: "Mike Tyson? He got railroaded. Look at what happened to Mike, then look at what's his name [William] Kennedy [Smith]. All I know is he's walking free and Mike is in the slammer.

Carly Johnson seems to have gotten the better of the Manchester Academy of Fine Arts. It chose her abstract watercolor, "Rhythm of the Trees," for its annual art show because it displayed "a certain quality of color balance, composi-tion and technical skill." Carly, it turns out, was 4 when she painted it (she's 5 now). The artist's mother, Helen, said she submitted the picture as a joke. "It proves anybody can do modern art." she said. A buyer in Ireland got the painting for £295 (\$420).

The normally reclusive Michael Jackson has been making a surprising number of public appearances recently, and Wednesday night he will be talking to Oprah Winfrey in the first one-on-one interview he has done in nearly a decase. She will be interviewing the star live -? from his ranch in Santa Ynez, Cali-

Prince Charles will be throwing a party on board the royal yacht Brittania when it docks Feb. 21 in Kineston, Jamaica.

Seymour Topping, a former managing editor of The New York Times, has been named administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes. Topping, currently director of editorial development of the Times Co.'s regional newspapers, succeeds Robert C. Christopher, who died in

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 8 & 9

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

#### WEATHER

Low W
CFF
7/44 th
7/44 4/25 c 8/43 c 8/18 st 4/30 c 9/32 c 8/22 pc

Snow, possibly heavy, will spread from Chicago to Totonto Thursday into Fil-

day. A storm will hit the easi-em part of the United States Friday. Heavy min is likely in Belltriore and Washington, D.C., while rain or heavy wet

North America

Europe

Asia An absence of storms means that mild, settled weather will prevail in much Secul and Beiling will have tranquil weather Thursday

30.86 18/84 po 31/88 18/86 pc 4/89 -8/22 e 4/83 -7/20 e 21/70 10/50 pc 22/71 11/52 e 31/88 25/77 e 31/88 25/73 e 25/77 9c 31/88 25/73 e 25/77 9c 31/87 54/85 pc 21/55 54/8 pc 21/55 54/8 pc 31/55 4/90 pc 31/55 9/56 pc 31/55 10/50 pc 11/52 3/37 pc 14/57 2/35 7

ACROSS performer s Kitchen 15 Chanticlee 16 Approve

17 Treasure Stat 18 Reconcile 19 Gospel singer Grant

20 Support for a

22 Punched cows

23 Can, to a Londoner 24 Press

26 Rook or fish

27 Out-and-out

32 Where push sometimes comes to shove

ender

30 Mo. pras

51 Quilting party 52 Kind of fish or 54 Quayte's successor 56 "Gift of the 50 Wardrobe es Verse form 64 Thinks up es Spanish

43 Mug 46 Acropolis site 47 Antibes, for one

to the ——":

20 "---- Foolish

Things...

40 Nev. city

41 Kasparov conquest

1 "Aeneid" starter 2 Suitable scope 3 Broadway 4 Adherent 5 Marathoner's

**CROSSWORD** 

recruirement ■ Lessee 7 Epochs a Pro follows 9 Small-town 16 Certain number

11 Évian evening 12 Exchange 13 Lab compound 14 Very slim

25 Poker play 27 Cheat, at casinos

28 Trect 29 Camival structure #1 Boil 55 Shielded, at

21 Meter maid's activity 23 Past and perfec

Cross or crossing 45 More devout

47 Oodle 55 A Truma 53 Picador's target connection

ZEALOTS FOR ZION: Inside Israel's West Bank Settlement Movement

By Robert I. Friedman. 263

pages. \$23. Random House. SLEEPING ON A WIRE: Conversations with Pales-

tinians in Israel

By David Grossman. 326 pages. \$22, Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by Donald Neff THESE two insightful books are among a new genre of works on Israel that has grown in the past few years in the United States and appears to be setting a studies of the Palestinian-Israeli focuses on Israel's messianic set-

conflict. Although the new works are by no means basically antithetical to Israel, gone is the awed hero worship of Israelis and their achievements that marked books about Israel's first four decades of existence. These books sweep aside the cliches to reveal Israelis and Palestinians rich in diversity and intellectual questing in the midst of

their confrontation. Robert I. Friedman and David Grossman are among the pioneers of the new genre. Friedman, an American Jew, and Grossman, an Israeli Jew, established their status with earlier works on Israel's farright movement and the Palestinians. Now they have turned their considerable talents to similar subjects that have been largely ignored in the United States.

In "Zealots for Zion," Friedman

tlers, who would rather wage civil war than surrender the occupied territories. Grossman's "Sleeping on a Wire" examines through lengthy interviews the plight of the nearly I million Palestinians who are Israeli citizens but treated as though they are under occupation like their brethren in the territories. It is pressure from American Zi-

onists that helps explain why, as

Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg notes,

"What everyone in Israel knows as

**BOOKS** 

a matter of course is often denounced as false and subversive when quoted in America." Friedman shows an amusing example of such distortion when he describes a zealous American settler that settlements by the extremist Gush Emunim group were founded in part on the teachings of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David

Emunim is anything but a Jewish fundamentalist who welcomes violent confrontations with the Palesms, and was once jailed briefly for killing a Palestinian. When Jewish terrorists machine-gunned sanctified God's name in public."

Grossman's "Sleeping on a

classroom at the Islamic College in Hebron in 1983, killing three stu-dents and wounding 33, Levinger declared: "Whoever did this has Wire" explores the various injustices Israel has imposed on what it calls Arab Israelis. In large part, the obscurity of the Palestinian citizens of Israel has resulted from the success of U.S. lobbying groups in discrediting critics of Israel's hu-

that Rabbi Moshe Levinger, the the status of Israel's Palestinians founder and leader of Gush become part of the peace talks so that "any agreement with the Arending absolutely all border and land disputes, all claims and ambi-guities between the two peoples." Athough this is unlikely, these two books give hope that at least the problems — if not the solutions will begin to emerge in all their human complexity, shorn of the partisanship that up to now has generally tainted works on Israel generally tainted works on Israel and the Middle East, especially in the United States.

Donald Neff, the author of the "Warriors" trilogy, studies of U. S. policy relating to Israel and the Ar-abs during the wars of 1956, 1967 and 1973, wrote this for The Wash-

# The New York Things This list is based on reports from

1 THE BRIDGES OF MADI-SON COUNTY, by Robert James Waller 2 DRAGON TEARS, by Dean Kooulz

3 DEGREE OF GUILT, by
Richard North Patterson

4 CLOSE COMBAT, by
W. R. R. Griffin

5 DEVIL'S WALTZ, by Johnsthon Kellerman

6 DOLORES CLARBORNE, by
Stroben Kinz

8 TERMINAL, by Robin Cook 9 ALONG CAME A SPIDER by James Patterson
10 WAITING TO EXHALE, by Terry McMillen
II MOXED BLESSINGS, by

# **BEST SELLERS**

12 SABINE'S NOTEBOOK, by Nick Bantock 13 GRIFFIN & SABINE, by Nick Bannek
14 ALL THE PRETTY HORS-ES, by Cosmac McCarthy \_\_\_ 11 11 15 THE GENERAL'S DAUGH-

NONFICTION

I THE WAY THINGS OUGHT TO BE, by Rush H. Limbaugh 3rd WOMEN WHO RUN WITH THE WOLVES, by Clarissa Brook Water Pinols Estès

BANKRUPICY 1995, by
Harry E. Piggie Jr. with Gerald J. Swanson THE SILENT PASSAGE, by Gail Sheeby \_\_\_\_\_\_ H. Non

Schwarzkopi THE TE OF PIGLET, by Ben-CARE OF THE SOUL, by LIBERATION MANAGE-MENT, by Tom Peress

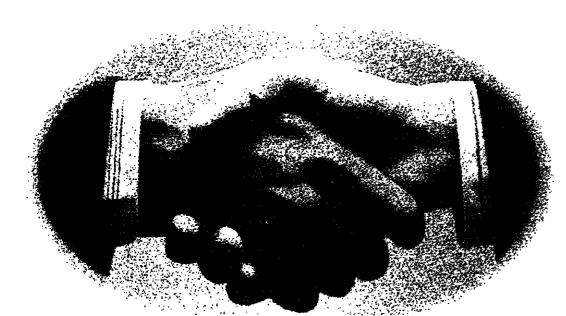
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